CARNRICK'S
SOLUBLE FOOD
FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.
THE ONLY FOOD that digests as easily as human milk, and agrees with all Infants and Children.
THE ONLY FOOD that thoroughly nourishes the Child without the addition of Cow's Milk.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,465—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, JUNE 23, 1891.

BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

CUTLER, PALMER'S
FAMOUS WHISKIES.

	Per Doz. Rs. A.
Pall Mall, 11 years old	20 0
Napier Johnstone's Square Bottle	31 0
Heart Bottle	23 12
O B	27 0
Glentromie	28 0
Ben-Ter (cheapest)	15 0

O. V. G. Market Rates.
CUTLER, PALMER & Co., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

1891.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Friday.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	26th June
R.I. SUTLEJ	4906	800	W. D. Worcester	3rd July
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	10th "
R.I. ORIENTAL	6045	1000	E. Stewart	17th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	24th "
R.I. PESHAWUR	3027	600	W. A. Wheler	31st "
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	7th Aug.
R.I. PEKIN	3908	600	P. Harris	14th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	21st "
R.I. KAISAR-I-HIND	4029	700	G. W. Atkinson	28th "
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	4th Sept
R.I. PENINSULAR	5045	1000	A. C. Loggin	11th "
† SIAM	3011	500	H. T. Weighell	18th "
				Saturday.
R.I. MIRZAPORE	2913	600	R. Harvey	26th Sept.
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	3rd Oct.
R.I. MALWA	2970	500	C. F. Preston	10th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	17th "
R.I. CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	24th "
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	31st "

The steamers marked R.I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipp there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing.
A Steam Barge leaves the P. and O. Dockyard at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons	H.P.	Captains.	About
MALWA	2970	500	C. Preston	2nd July.
PENINSULAR	6045	1000	A. C. Loggin	16th "
MIRZAPORE	2913	600	R. Harvey	30th "
CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	13th Aug.
ROHILLA	3387	700		27th "
BOKHARA	2955	500	W. J. Nantes	10th Sept.
RAVENNA	3257	700	C. Gadd	24th "

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.
For further particulars, apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 17th June, 1891.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and vice versa at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.
FARE to all Ports of Italy, Rs. 300, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Hand-books.
Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other First Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay:—

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	
* S. S. PO	3,000	800	10th July, 1891.
S. S. SINGAPORE	5,000	800	1st August 1891.
S. S. R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	20th Aug., 1891.

* No Passengers accepted for this departure.
PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.
European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of Food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG

Steamer	To sail
BISAGNO	On the 8th July, 1891.

For Hand-books of Information and other Particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

R. PESCIO,
F. BRANCHI,
Acting Agents.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, June 20, 1891.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N Co

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers	Captains	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
AMPHITRITE	B. Vidos	4,200	660	1st July '91.
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st Aug. '91.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 131

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE or BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.
Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail
ELEKTRA	C. Bellen	3,800	550	18th July '91.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowah, Suakin, Gedda, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

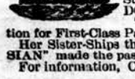
STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
THISBE	G. Costanzo	3,800	550	24th June '91.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

O. VON HOFFER,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay
June 3, 1891.

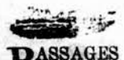
THE ABERDEEN LINE.
BOMBAY TO LONDON DIRECT.



S. S. ABERDEEN.—This well-known and favourite passenger Steamer will leave BOMBAY for LONDON direct, on or about 30th of June, 1891.
The Steamer has splendid accommodation for First-Class Passengers.
Her Sister-Ships the "DUMASCUS" and "AUSTRALASIAN" made the passage to LONDON in 22 days.
For information, Cabin Plans, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.
14, Forbes Street, Bombay.

CHEAP PASSAGES.
HOMEWARD AND OUTWARD.



PASSAGES promptly engaged and best Berths secured FREE OF COMMISSION, in P. and O. and all other LINERS; and also in selected NON-LINERS, such as the "BEDOUIN," "WOODS," &c., from Rs. 200 to 300 to the Continent, and Rs. 300 to Rs. 375 to English ports, 1st Saloon.
Outward, in Non-Liners, from £20 to £30 per adult, Saloon.
CONTINENTAL RAIL-TICKETS provided, and PULLMAN-CAR BERTHS engaged.
HEAVY BAGGAGE stored, shipped, or forwarded by P. and O. at Cargo rates to port of destination or address.
PASSENGERS met on arrival and departure by reliable Agents.
SOVEREIGNS, DRAFTS AND CIRCULAR NOTES supplied at best rates.
LADIES, Children, and Gentlemen respectively grouped in selected Saloon cabins; special arrangement for Families and Parties.
INSURANCE effected at reasonable rates.
ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE TELEGRAMS arranged for economically.
INTEREST at 3 per cent. allowed on passage money deposited with us in advance.
Full particulars supplied and HANDBOOKS sent free on application.

WILLIAM WATSON AND CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS,
28, APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
27, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,168 tons, at 11 a.m., on WEDNESDAY, 24th June.

THE S. S. KARAGOLA, 1,168 tons, on 28th June, at 11 a.m., or after arrival of incoming English Mail steamer, transferring Mails and passengers at Kurrachee to the P. Gulf Steamer.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on the 27th June at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

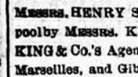
S. S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 25th June, at noon, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR MOM BASSA, ZANZIBAR, AND SOUTHERN PORTS.

S. S. "ORIENTAL," 1,496 tons, on or about 30th June.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 22nd June, 1891. Agents.

PASSAGE SEASON, 1891.
KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.



PASSAGE engaged by P. and O. and all other Lines at the lowest rates obtainable *FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.*

SECOND SALOON accommodation by P. and O. secured at very low rates, and special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers.
Full information as to berths available, and lists of Passengers already booked furnished at once.
PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. (London), or at Liverpool by Messrs. KING, BAILLIE & Co. Messrs. KING KING & Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles, and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.
BAGGAGE CARGO and PARCELS Shipped or Cleared at low rates: Fire and Marine Insurance effected when desired; excellent godown accommodation furnished, and every facility given for examination.
LOANS granted on easy terms. Letters of Credit and Circular Notes issued payable in all the principal towns of the world.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Sovereigns, and Bank of England Notes bought and sold at the best rates of the day.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES arranged at current rates and addresses in connection with the same registered with Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. *free of charge.*
Correspondence invited, and a copy of Messrs. King, King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward bound Passengers" forwarded on Application, free of charge.

KING HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta. KING, BAILLIE & Co., Liverpool.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail.
S.S. HISPANIA	S. Abrey	3389	4th July.

Passengers by the Marseilles steamer can book through to London (overland from Marseilles).
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every Comfort for First-Class Passengers.
All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.
For further Particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 11th May, 1891.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE "GEM"
ICE CREAM FREEZERS
(Double Action),

IS especially designed to use the smallest possible quantity of Ice in freezing.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Two Quart size	7 0	8 0
Three Quart size	8 0	9 0

TREACHER & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CRICKET KIT.
THE LARGEST AND BEST SELECTION IN INDIA.

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
BATS, all Cane, C Quality, each	6 8	7 8
Do. " Cane, B Quality, each	8 8	9 8
Do. " Cane, A Quality, each	10 8	11 12
Do. " All Cane, Collett's	10 8	11 12
FROWD'S DRIVER, each	15 0	17 0
PATENT EXCELLER, each	13 0	15 0
BATS, Boys', each	1 10 to 3 0	1 14 to 3 8
STUMPS, Plain Polished Ash, with Bails, per Set	2 8	2 14
Do. with Brass Ferrules, per Set	5 8	6 4
Do. do. and Iron Points per Set	6 8	7 8
Do. for Boys' use, per Set	2 0	2 4
NETS, for long-stopping, 6 yards long by 2 yards high, with Poles, Ferrules, Ropes, &c., each	9 8	10 12
Boys' Set, complete in box	10 0	11 4
BALLS, Duke's Double Seam, each	3 8	4 0
Do. do. Treble Seam, each	5 0	5 12
Do. Treacher and Co.'s Double Seam, each	3 8	4 0
Do. do. Treble Seam, each	4 8	5 0
Do. do. Four Seam, Registered Pattern, the finest manufactured, each	5 4	5 12
Do. Boys', each	1 8	1 12
WICKET-KEEPING GAUNTLETS, of superior quality and well ventilated, per pair	6 4	7 4
BATTING GLOVES, best Improved Vulcanised Tubular India-rubber, per pair	5 8	6 4
BAGS for Carrying Cricket Kit, Strong Green Cloth, Leather Binding, Brass Lock, per pair	13 0	14 8
LEG-GUARDS, Chamois Skin, per pair Rs. 7 to	8 0	9 0

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THE Undersigned begs to inform his numerous Patrons, Constituents, and the Public that he has just received the following WATER PROOF CLOTHING of best English make and of latest Leading Fashions. The prices are EXCEPTIONALLY CHEAP to suit every body.

GENT'S Best Black and Brown Merino Water Proof Coats, Coats with Capes, Cloaks, and Gaiters, all sewn with strong thread.
LADIES' Best Cashmere Water Proof Cloaks, of different colors, and sewn with strong thread.
COACHMEN'S broad cloth Rain Coats, with Oil Cloth Covers.
BEST White and Black Water Proof Cloth, 60" wide.

ESSUBJEE ADUMJEE,
Meadow Street, Fort.

TO ARCHITECTS AND ENGINEERS.

TREACHER & Co., Limited, are AGENTS for SCHLEICHER & SCHULL'S High-class Papers, and are in a position to furnish any quantity.
(Full Lists and Samples on Application.)
(Special Quotations for Large Indents.)

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
IMPORTERS OF MATHEMATICAL AND SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS OF EVERY KIND,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THE "CLUB" TENNIS BALL.

THE "CLUB" TENNIS BALL is the outcome of many experiments which have been made for the purpose of obtaining a Ball that would better resist the action of the Indian Climate than any of those in general use. Made by a special process of manufacture, the "Club" is offered as a REALLY SPLENDID TENNIS BALL, guaranteed to retain its elasticity for a long period, and remaining unaffected by climatic influences.

Cash, Rs. 8 Per Dozen; Credit, Rs. 9.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LD.,
SOLE AGENTS AND IMPORTERS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

FOR THOSE IN SEARCH OF HEALTH!!

BRAIN PANACEA.—PETER'S POPULAR POTENT PILLS are established as a Reparative and Reconstructive. They have marked influence on the debilitated state of the nervous system, impaired Brain power caused by overwork, worry, or dissipation. Regenerate the enfeebled Vigour and Vitality in both Sexes, without regard to age. Is a powerful Invigorant and Nervine Tonic of a fine Quality, endorsed by the Highest Medical Authorities, and echoed by the General Public. "In a short time I was a Happy and Healthy Man." "I found in your Panacea the very thing I wanted." "Saved me from an unspeakably Miserable Life," &c., &c. 4s. 6d. and 10s. 6d., or Rs. 3 and 7. Carriage free. Of all Chemists and Druggists and at Messrs. F. S. MADON & Co., Market. POPULAR REMEDIES MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 54, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

BUT WHY SUFFER!
WHILE THERE IS A SURE REMEDY CALLED
ST. MARTIN'S
PULMONARY BALSAM.

For Cough, Cold, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, and all other Diseases of the Lungs and Chest?
THE BEST VOICE TONIC.
Actors, Singers, and Public Speakers should always have a Bottle of ST. MARTIN'S PULMONARY BALSAM with them.
Per Bottle, Re. 1 and Re. 1-12.

170, Shaik Memon Street, Market. } F. S. MADON & CO., } Bombay.

VOLKART BROTHERS, BOMBAY.
ELECTROTECHNICAL DEPARTMENT.
CONSULTING ELECTRICIANS,
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS,
AND CONTRACTORS FOR
ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
STOCK AND SHOW ROOMS:
APOLLO HOUSE, APOLLO STREET,
BOMBAY.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, STRICTURE, &c.
DR. DE ROOS'
COMPOUND RENAL PILLS.

Are a safe and speedy Remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally, which too frequently harass the sufferer over the best years of life, and end only in an agonizing death. For weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, and promote the functions of the kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful Patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

DR. DE ROOS'
PILULÆ VITÆ, OR
VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS.

The most wonderful Pills in the world for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels. Their action is mild yet effectual; they do not gripe or purge, and for habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, wind, indigestion, sick headache, furred tongue, unpleasant taste in the mouth on rising in the morning, sallowness, scurvy, pimples, blotches, boils, &c., they are of unexampled efficacy; and being prepared solely from the vegetable kingdom, may be taken by the most delicate of *either sex*, equally with the robust, merely regulating the dose according to the printed directions accompanying each box.
Those who are subject to occasional attacks of Biliousness instead of resorting to the old-fashioned blue pill and nauseous black draught, will do well to keep a box of these Pills by them and never leave home without them: an attack may thus be nipped in the bud by taking a dose or two, which, if allowed to run its course for a few days, would probably almost completely prostrate its unhappy victim. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d. 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d.

DR. DE ROOS'
WORLD-FAMED
GUTTAE VITAE,
OR LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Debility, Spermatorrhœa, &c.
This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces owing to long residence in India, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair, unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the faculty. In all cases of nervous and functional debility (arising from whatever cause), it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity.—Price, 11s. or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle.
Dr. De Roos' Medicines are sold by all the Principal Chemists and Merchants in India. Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package bears the British Government Stamp, with the words "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sale of extra profit.

WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA,
TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.
N.B.—The Trade and Native Dealers supplied under Special Discount.

CLOCKS! CLOCKS!! CLOCKS!!!
NEW AND LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF CLOCKS IN INDIA OF NEWEST DESIGNS SUITABLE TO ALL PURPOSES.

CLOCKS FOR TURRETS.
CLOCKS FOR TOWERS.
CLOCKS FOR THE DURBAR.
CLOCKS FOR THE HALL.
CLOCKS FOR OFFICERS' MESS.
CLOCKS FOR THE GUARD ROOM.
CLOCKS FOR CHURCHES.
CLOCKS FOR SCHOOLS.
CLOCKS FOR INSTITUTES.
CLOCKS FOR MILLS.
CLOCKS FOR OFFICES.
CLOCKS FOR THE DINING ROOM.
CLOCKS FOR THE STABLE.
BRACKET CLOCKS.
CARRIAGE OR PALKY CLOCKS.
ARMY AND NAVY CLOCKS.
REGULATOR CLOCKS.
GRANDFATHER CLOCKS.
CLOCKS that never require winding, etc., etc.

The last-named ones is a new and novel invention which never requires winding, or more accurately told, winds itself every hour. This would be a perpetual mobile if the works did not require cleaning every fourth or fifth year. Our stock of Clocks is at present without rival, while the prices have been greatly reduced.

MARCKS AND Co., LD.,
CLOCK AND CHRONOMETER MAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

"BAHADUR"
CIGARS!!!

THE best that Money can buy, or Skill produce. Shipped to all climes from Pole to Pole. Made in seven different Shapes and Sizes, so as to meet all Tastes and Requirements.

TRY, AND YOU WILL ALWAYS BUY
"BAHADUR"
CIGARS.
SMOKE, AND YOU WILL ALWAYS ENJOY.

BAHADUR REGALIAS	6	inches long, in boxes of		50
BAHADUR PRINCESSAS	5	"	"	50
BAHADUR No. 1	4½	"	"	100
BAHADUR " 2	4	"	"	100
BAHADUR " 3	3¾	"	"	100
BAHADUR MANILLAS	4	"	"	100
BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS	3	"	"	200

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS,
McDOWELL AND CO.,
MADRAS.
☞ *N. B.*—Our Factory adjoins our Office, and is, therefore, under our immediate Personal Supervision.

SHIRTS FOR DRESS. SHIRTS.

QUALITY C, HALF DOZEN.....Rs. 21. } CASH OR V.P.P.
QUALITY D, HALF DOZEN .....Rs. 18. }

EXTRA FINE LINEN FRONTS AND CUFFS.
FIT, COMFORT, AND SUPERIOR MANUFACTURE.
SELF-MEASUREMENT FORMS POST FREE.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY.

SPENCER & CO.'S INDIAN CIGARS.

AWARDED SILVER MEDAL for general excellence at the Madras Agri-Horticultural Exhibition, February 28th, 1891.

	Madras prices Rs. a.
"SALISBURYS,"	
HAVANNAH-SHAPED, 6 inches long, in boxes of 50, per box	2 8
"IMPERIALS,"	
HAVANNAH-SHAPED, 5 inches long, rather thicker than "Salisburys," in boxes of 50 ... ...per box	2 0
"MAYOS,"	
MANILLA-SHAPED, 5 inches long ... ... per box of 100	3 8
"BEAKONSFIELDS"	
HAVANNAH-SHAPED, manufactured in three sizes, in boxes of 100. No. 1—4½ inches long... per box	3 0
" 2—4 " ... "	2 12
" 3—3½ " (thin)... "	2 8
"LITTLE RANDOLPHS,"	
MANILLA-SHAPED, 3½ inches long... per box of 100	2 0

Supplied by Messrs. J. NEUBERG AND Co., D. MACROPOLO, and all respectable dealers. A complete Stock always on hand at the ESPLANADE HOTEL.

Naval and Military Messes can apply to Messrs. WILLIAM WATSON AND Co.

OUR NEW FACTORY, which was started on the 2nd June last, is now the largest and most complete Cigar Factory in India, and when present building extensions are completed, will be capable of producing 100,000 Cigars per diem.

SPENCER & CO.,
HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE MacIvor Chartered S. S. "DRUMBEAT" has ARRIVED from LIVERPOOL with a General Cargo, and is DISCHARGING in DOCK.

CONSIGNEES are REQUESTED to PRESENT their BILLS of LADING for our Countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay. Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats at Steam co's option at their risk and expense. Consignees of Iron are requested to apply for delivery order within three days of Steamer's arrival, in default no claim for wrong delivery will be entertained.

The Company's Surveyor will attend every morning to survey damages, and all claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the Landing Sheds. After removal from the Landing Sheds, the Steamer will not be responsible for any damage whatever. All Claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Bombay, June 20, 1891. Agents.

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JUST PUBLISHED—Rs. 5.
THACKER'S
REDUCED SURVEY MAP
OF
INDIA,
EDITED BY
J. G. BARTHOLOMEW, F.R.G.S.

WITH INSET PHYSICAL MAPS,
SKETCH MAPS OF CALCUTTA, BOMBAY AND MADRAS, AND GENERAL INDEX.

Size of Map 32 inches by 40 inches, mounted and folded in Book form, 10 by 5½.

This Map is an accurate reduction of the Ordnance Survey of India to the scale of 69 miles to an inch. It gives in as minute detail as the scale will permit all the leading features on the general survey sheets, together with the results of the Frontier and other Geographical Surveys. The whole Map has been corrected to the present date, and shows the new railways, with the recent political and other changes. The spelling of the place names is according to the system adopted by Sir W. W. Hunter in his "Imperial Gazetteer of India," and every place mentioned in that work is shown on the Map. The index gives the location of each of the ten thousand names which appear on the Map.

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31, CLEMENTS LANE,
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WILL Act as LONDON AGENT or CORRESPONDENT to a First Class Firm on reasonable terms.

HIGHEST CITY REFERENCES AND SECURITY.

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OF ASSURANCE TO A MAN AGED 30 NEXT BIRTHDAY.

Rs. 10,000 payable at death would cost at the rate of—

Rs. 26-13-4 per mensem (a) If premiums are payable for whole of life; or

Rs. 35-1-4 " (b) If premiums are limited to 20 years; or

Rs. 41-8-0 " (c) If premiums are limited to 15 years; or

Rs. 45-13-4 " (d) If the Sum Assured is made payable at age 50, or at death if previous.

AFTER being three years in force, each year's payment of premium under b c d secures proportionate part of Sum Assured as explained in Prospectus. For instance, after five years a man Assured under plan b would be entitled to a *Free* Paid-up Policy for 5/20ths of Sum Assured, *viz.*, Rs. 2,500, should he wish to discontinue future payments.

THE same provisions if commenced at age 40 n. b. would cost respectively (a) Rs. 34-9-4, (b) Rs. 41-14-8, (c) Rs. 48-5-4, (d) Rs. 91-2-8 per mensem.

GEORGE OLIVER,
Secretary, STANDARD Life Office.

N.B.—The Standard Company's Indian Rates have been recently reduced.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 25 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard, Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 20. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

NOTICES.

NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE CO.
(1845)

FOR many years has issued Policies with treble options, which have given great satisfaction. For Terms and Particulars apply to

TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
Chief Agents for Bombay.

THE TRITON INSURANCE COMPANY, LD.
NOTICE.

WE have been APPOINTED AGENTS of the above Company from THIS DATE, and are prepared to accept Marine Risks on the most favorable Terms.

TURNER, MORRISON AND CO.,
Agents,
Triton Insurance Co., Ld.,
41, Elphinstone Circle.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
SCRAP TIMBER FOR SALE.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m., (Gunfire), on WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant, Tenders for the purchase of any number out of 7 LOTS of SCRAP TIMBER now lying in the Locomotive Works Yard, at Parel, where the same may be viewed on application.

All lots purchased to be removed within one month from date of acceptance of Tender.

Tenders will not be entertained unless made upon the Company's Form to be obtained from the undersigned and accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 100 as security for the due fulfilment of the engagement, failure in which will entail forfeiture of the deposit without the necessity of the Company having to prove any loss by the transaction.

Full payment must be made promptly on notification of acceptance of Tender and before delivery is made.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 17th June, 1891.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate Supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hardware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting, Fuses, Red lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig lead, all sorts of paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

હેપતુલા શેકઆદમની કું૦
i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,
Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

FOR SALE.

NOTICE.
SALE OF HARDAS OR MYROBOLLAMS.

TENDERS are invited for the PURCHASE of the MYROBOLLAM or HARDA-CROP of the Forests for 1891-92. The ESTIMATED quantity for the Season is as follows:—

BELGAUM COLLECTORATE.

Khanapur Taluka	3,200
Belgaum and Chikodi Talukas	1,600
Total	4,800
Khandis of 700 lbs. each.	

KANARA COLLECTORATE.

Northern Division of Kanara	1,600
Central Division of Kanara	300
Southern Division of Kanara	1,700
Total	3,600
Khandis of 700 lbs. each.	

Tenders should be written in English, and contained in envelopes inscribed on the outside "Tender for Purchase of Hardas."

Tenders should reach the Undersigned by 5 p.m. of 15th July, 1891, at latest.

For further particulars apply to the Undersigned.

J. L. L. MACGREGOR,
Conservator of Forests, Southern Circle.
Conservator's Office, Southern Circle, Belgaum, 17th June, 1891.

STEAM PUMP FOR SALE.

A LARGE and powerful CAMERON TYPE Combined Quadruple Acting Steam Pump with two 12 inch diameter steam cylinders and 6" double action pumps. Quite new, capable of raising 13,000 gallons per hour, or for feeding Boilers up to 600 horse-power.

F. W. SHALLIS,
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VICTORIA HOTEL.
PRINCE'S DOCK.
PROPRIETOR—JAMES CONNELL.

		Rs.	a.
Double Gloster Cheese, on cut	per lb.	0	12
Mild Cured Hams	"	0	11
Mild Cured Bacon, on cut	"	0	12
No. 2 Very Superior Port Wine	per doz.	22	0
No. 3 Superior Port Wine	"	17	0
No. 2 Very Superior Sherry Wine	"	22	0
No. 3 Superior Sherry Wine	"	17	0
Scotch Whisky, 4 years old	"	22	0
Scotch Whisky, 5 years old	"	24	0
Highland Whisky, 10 years old	"	26	0
Highland Whisky, 12 years old	"	33	0
Superior Old Brandy, pure Grape, 10 years old	"	32	0
Superior Old Brandy, pure Grape, 12 years old	"	35	0
Old Tom Gin	"	19	0
Holland Gin, a case of 15 large bottles		27	0
Old Jamaica Rum, genuine	"	22	0
Guiness Stout	per doz. quarts.	5	12
Guiness Stout	per doz. pints.	3	12

Iced Draught Ale on tap, all the year round.
Ham Sandwiches.

IMPORTANT.

THE following Second-hand PIANOS have been put in thorough Repair, and are for Sale at the PIANOFORTE SALOON of the Undersigned:—

Yacht Piano, 5 Octaves	Rs. 180
Rubinstein's Bijoux Cottage, full Compass	" 220
Herbert's Square Black Polished	" 390
Broadwood and Son's Grand, Black Polished	" 400
Schiedmayer and Sohne's Solid Iron-framed Square	" 410
Marcks & Co.'s Solid Cottage	" 420

The above may be paid for by Instalments. Apply

MARCKS & Co., Limited,
PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE,
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IN USE 100 YEARS.
THE POOR MAN'S FRIEND.

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SKIN DISEASES. THIS VALUABLE OINTMENT (as originally prepared by G. L.
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SKIN DISEASES. recommended as an unfailing
SKIN DISEASES. remedy for Wounds of every description—Chilblains, Scorbutic
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FOR THE BLOOD AND SKIN.

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SKIN DISEASES. They may be taken at all times
SKIN DISEASES. without confinement or change
SKIN DISEASES. of diet.
Sold at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 11s. and
SKIN DISEASES. 22s. each, by the Proprietors, Bridport, England.

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ST. ALOYSIUS' COLLEGE, MANGALORE, S. C.
GENERAL DEPOT IN INDIA
For Count C. Mattei's Medicines.
GLOBULES 70 as 6; 180 as. 12; 350 Re. 1-8-0; 700, Re. 2-8-0
ELECTRIC FLUIDS—2 drams, as. 8; 4 drams, Re. 1; 1 oz Re. 1-12-0.
HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES.—Mother Tinctures and Powders, as. 1-6 per dram. Dilutions and Pills as. 1-3 per dram.
FOR PRICE LIST ADDRESS:—
AUG. MULLER, S. J., Manager.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

ROSS AND CAMERON'S
NATURAL HIGHLAND WHISKIES,
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Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and large Buyers.
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HIGH CLASS
COGNAC BRANDY.
AGED AND MATURED IN WOOD.
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	Per doz. Rs. a.
BLACK CAPSULE OLD CLUB, "20 Years Old," Guaranteed	50 0
WHITE CAPSULE (Four Diamonds) Very Choice	40 0
GREEN (Three Diamonds) Extra Soft Old Pale	36 0
BLUE (Two Diamonds) Very Soft Old Pale	32 0
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Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and Traders.

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SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA.

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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...£933,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £466,500
RESERVE FUND.....£140,000
LONDON BANKERS:
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NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, Ld.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per Annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

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Interest is allowed on Fixed Deposits for 12 months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, Colombo, Rangoon, Mandalay, and Delhi. I grants Drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
J. BUCHAN,
Manager.

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REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged, and Pay, Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.
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GOVERNMENT and OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold or received for safe custody.
REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL AGENCY of every description transacted. Passages engaged on best terms possible, Baggage, Cargo, and Parcels shipped or cleared, and orders for Stores and Regimental Requisites executed.

HENRY S. KING & CO., LONDON.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Capital.....$ 100,00,000. Paid up...$ 92,96,677·07
Balance in Course of Payment.....$ 7,03,322·93
Reserve Fund.....$ 68,06,596·31
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$100,00,000·00

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Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 Per Cent. on Daily Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.
On Fixed Deposits, for 12 months, at 4½ Per Cent.
Terms for shorter periods on application.
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HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
CAPITAL..... ..£3,200,000.
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BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

LONDON OFFICE, 32, Threadneedle Street, E. C.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
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LETTERS OF CREDITS payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks, received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

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H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT,
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D. MACROPOLO'S

COLD MEDAL CALCUTTA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION 1883-84 AND FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATE D. MACROPOLO —FOR— GENERAL EXCELLENCE

GENUINE TURKISH TOBACCO AND CIGARETTE MANUFACTORY.

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Twelve brands of Cigarettes, out of which the most popular are the:—

Lord Dufferin	per 100 Rs.	5	0
Duke of Connaught	" " "	4	0
Finos Lady	" " "	3	0
Alpha	" " "	2	8
Prince Boris	" " "	2	0

Acknowledged throughout India to be the best, freshest, and cheapest. Manufactured daily.

TOBACCOS!! TOBACCOS!!

Only the best brands of English and American Tobacc kept in stock, and recommended with great confidence.

"GOLDEN LEAF" Smoking Mixture, per lb. Rs. 3.

The large increasing demand for this celebrated brand is a guarantee of its quality, and surely pipe smokers will refuse other brands after a trial of the same.

REAL JAVA CIGARS.

Hidalga	per box of 100 Rs.	9	0
Carolina	"	7	0

Guaranteed manufactured in Holland of Pure Java Tobacco, and consequently are not to be compared with those so-called *Javas* made in Trichinopoly.

REAL HAVANA CIGARS.

The following are expressly prepared for me, of exquisite quality, REAL HAVANA Tobacco, guaranteed crop, 1881:—

Rothschilds	per box of 50 Rs.	20	
Regal del Principe	" " " 25 "	7-8	
Regal dela Reina	" " " 25 "	6	
Trabucos	" " " 25 "	3	
Caliope	" " " 50 "	5	
Semirami	" " " 100 "	10	

BAHADURS CIGARS.

I have been appointed SOLE AGENT, for the Bombay Presidency, of these celebrated Cigars, made in Madras of pure Sumatra Tobacco, by Messrs. McDowell & Co.

Bahadurs No. 1 per 100 Rs.	4	4	
Do. " 2 " "	4	0	
Do. " 3 " "	3	8	

STANLEY CIGARS.

These Cigars, which are now so popular, are made in my own Factory in Dindigal, and are of a combination of best Dindigul and Sumatra Tobacco. They are the mildest Cigars ever manufactured, and as such strongly recommended to beginners and delicate smokers.

"Stanley's" No. 1 per 100 Rs.	4	0	
Do. " 2 "	3	8	

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MANUFACTURING JEWELLERS.

THE only Firm in Bombay where Jewellery is manufactured ON THE PREMISES under the supervision of competent EUROPEAN ASSISTANTS. Every Article guaranteed, and every Article finished in a manner to do credit to so old established a HOUSE.

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Engraved or chased, in a variety of designs. Motto Rings:—"Forget-Me-Not," "Regard," "Remember," "Souvenir," "Mi zpah," "In Memoriam," "Ewig Dein," &c., &c., made to order on the Premises, entirely under European supervision, at charges as low as is commensurate with sound work and finish.

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Gentlemen's Gold Signet Rings, set with Red or White Cornelian, Onyx, Bloodstone, &c., in round, oval or shield shapes; also in massive solid gold.

PURE INDIAN GOLD
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Made of solid Indian Gold, of 1, 2, 3, or 4 coils, set with one or more Gems Ruby Eyes, &c.

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We have in stock a large collection of all the above Rings in 18 Carat-Gold. This gold is chosen in preference on account of its greater hardness and its waste not being nearly so great.

JEWELLED RINGS,
ALSO SUITABLE FOR ENGAGEMENTS, &c., &c.

An inexhaustible variety, suitable for Ladies and Gentlemen, either single Gem, in Cluster' or in Combination

AT ALMOST ANY PRICE.

MARCKS & Co., LD.,
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BOMBAY & POONA.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S
CHLORODYNE,
THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 3 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. "Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnance, and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Cholera, in Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, Sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemist."

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d. and 11s, each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

CAUTION:—Beware of Piracy and Imitation. Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Russell's Street, Bloomsbury, London.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

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of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published weekly on the departure of English Mail. 28 pages of the *Pall Mall Budget* size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged: Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English subscription Rs. 17 per year, including Postage.

GRATEFUL! COMFORTING!!

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws, which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage, which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette*.

Made simply with boiling water or milk.

Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, labelled thus—

JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
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PRICE CURRENT—Published once a week. Contains shipping arrivals, departures, exports, imports, and other commercial news. Subscription—Rs. 12 per year.

INSURANCES.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurances), CAPITAL	M 6,000,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 7,500,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL	" 2,800,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 2,000,000
The BADEN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M 6,000,000
The NEW SWISS LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE CO.	

The FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer all FACILITIES and most FAVOURABLE TERMS. All claims PROMPTLY SETTLED in BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to
£5,672,040 17s. 8d. STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risk on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premium for 1862	4309,690	0 0
" 1885	4988,156	0 0
" 1886	4955,039	0 0
" 1889	41,104,173	16 10

LIFE BRANCH.

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES. LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without references to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in Civil employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods on ADULTS, and Children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when Assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUND now amounts to	£3,473,114	5	9
Total ACCUMULATED FUNDS	£6,161,508	13	11

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1874	42,957,174	12	4	1884	45,348,407	9	2
1879	44,920,595	15	1	1889	46,161,508	13	11

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hummum Street.

THE
ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE

IS WELL KNOWN for the Liberality of its Dealings, and among other ADVANTAGES, which European and Native Assurers have, are:—

UNQUESTIONABLE SECURITY,
VERY MODERATE PREMIUMS,
LIBERAL CONDITIONS AND
SURRENDER VALUES.

THE PREMIUMS are so moderate that an Assurance of Rs. 5,000 (under the Company's NEW PLAN) may generally be secured for the Yearly Payment, which usually would be charged for Rs. 3,000 only. NINETY PER CENT. OF THE PROFITS ARE DIVIDED amongst the Assured every three years.

ENTIRE DIRECTION IN INDIA.
NATIVE LIVES AT EUROPEAN RATES.
FUNDS IN GOVERNMENT PAPER ONLY.
and remain in India.

The 'ORIENTAL' Grants, with or without Profits, Whole-term Policies, Temporary, Single Payment, Terminable Premium, or Sterling Policies (payable in India or England) Treble Benefit Endowment, Fully Paid-up, Half Credit System, Decreasing Scale and Family Pension Policies; also Endowments for Children and Liberal Annuities.

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D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER,
Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries,
Manager and Actuary;
Oriental Life Office, Albert Building, Bombay or any Local Agent throughout India.

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CEYLON
An agreeable place to visit during
THE HOT SEASON.

NUWARA ELIYA.—The Sanitarium is 6200 feet above Sea.

And after reaching Colombo by short sea voyage, is easily approached by Rail. First Class Return Ticket Rs. 18 "THE GRAND" & "CRITERION" HOTELS are charmingly situated, over-looking Lake and Mountain scenery. Furnished with every comfort. Excellent Cuisine. Bracing climate, but not too cold. W MILSOM & Co., Proprietors Nuwara Eliya Ceylon.

KEATING'S INSECT POWDER.

BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, and all other Insects are destroyed by KEATING'S INSECT DESTROYING POWDER, which is quite harm less to Domestic Animals. In exterminating Beetles, the success of this powder is extraordinary, and no one needbe troubled by those pests. It is perfectly clean in application. Ask for, and take no other than "KEATINGS POWDER," as imitations are noxious, and fail in giving satisfaction. Sold by all Chemists in Tins and Bottles.

CAMEL HAIR BELTING.

NOTICE is hereby given that we, the Undersigned, have been appointed the Sole Agents of Messrs. F. REDDAWAY and Co. for the sale of "CAMEL HAIR BELTING" in the Presidency of Bombay. The word "Camel," as applied to Belting, is a registered Trade Mark or Designation, and any one, without the leave of Messrs. F. REDDAWAY and Co. sells Belting as "Camel Hair Belting" is liable to be prosecuted. For Prices and Particulars of "Camel Hair Belting" apply to

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Khetwady, Bombay.

NOW READY—6th EDITION.

ON THE MODERN TREATMENT OF NERVOUS DISEASES and EXHAUSTION IN MEN by LOCAL ABSORPTION, with Testimonials. Showing how to obtain a speedy and permanent restoration, without stomach medicines. POST FREE.

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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	500	5 p.c.p.a.	961½
Bank of Hindostan	40,000	250	all	5 pr. ct.	1 000
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	990
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	12½
Chartered Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£21
Chas. Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	330
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ pr.ct.	--
National Bank of India	37,320	£25	£12½	5 pr. ct.	185
New Oriental Bank	80,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	160
Silver Share	..	..	..	..	104

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Last half-yearly.	
Alcock] Ashdown	[1,000 / 750	200 / 150	200 / 150	10 / 7½	260 / 122½x
Backlay Hathi	2000	50	50	12	40
Badham Pile	10,000	100	100	12	24
Bapty Bros	10,625	200	185	13	42
Bezar Oil Mills Co., Limited	1,250	100	All.	Nil.	100 no
Bombay Fire Insurance	600	2,500	1,000	70	1,060
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	135	3,600
Do. New Issue.	500	375	625	33½	900
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	25	90
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	600	500	500	6 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,500	600	600	Rs. 37½	900
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	90
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	Nil	400
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 1	177½
Georg & Co., Ld	500	100	70	--	70 nom
Indian Guarantee Surety-ship Assn.	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct	13
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct	75
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	36½	337
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	500	30	100
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,000	100	100	Nil.	90
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 5	100
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct	51dx
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	--	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	170
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	15
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	7 pr. ct	70
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	415
Prince of Wales Fireln.	250	8,000	1,000	N div	2,350
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	--	48
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	9	84
Southwell and Austin	1,000	100	100 & 20	--	60
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	all	85	895
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	90
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	25	5-8	17
Western India Flour	--	--	--	--	20

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad	600	1,000	1,000	90	1,400
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	Rs.15	507½
Anglo-Indian	9,345	100	100	4	89
Bellary S & W Co. Ld. (Bellary)	871	500	all	9 pr. ct.	50
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	25	725x
Bombay Cotton Manfg Co.	600	500	500	20	425
China Mills Co. Ld	800	1,000	1,000	Nil.	650
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,00	Rs. 50	1002½
Connaught Mills	600	500	25	10 pr. ct	630
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700	700	15	630
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	465
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 30	495
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	825xd
Empress	1,100	500	25	10 pr. ct.	620
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	960
Gordon Millers	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	810
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	80)
Hope Spinning Mill	700	500	25	10 pr. ct.	61
Howard and Bullough	1,500	500	500	25	625
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	795
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	..	340
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	985
James Greaves	1,100	500	25	10 pr. ct.	640
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil.	345
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,600	250	250	10	235
Jewraj Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	805
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 2	555
Khandesh	750	1,000	1,000	31	650
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	25	25	Nil.	560
Khatao Maconjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	560
Leopold	3,500	100	100	15 pr. ct	200
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	1010
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	10)	185
Mahalaxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil.	3
Mahboob Shahi Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	50	pr. c	500 no
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	all	Rs. 65	1,285
Mazagon	5,000	250	25	5	117½
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,00	7	1,630
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,500	100	10	7 pr. c	105
National	500	1,00	1,00	Nil.	170
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 4	675
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 15	407½
Presidency Mills Co(Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,15)
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,40)
Sholapore Mills	300	1,000	1,000	60	1,370
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Nil.	505
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil.	10) no n
Southern Maratta	1,212	250	250	12	280
Sun Mills	1,200	250	250	Nil.	245
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	530
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	Nil.	465
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	24	380
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	770
Queen Mills	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	900
Ripon Mills	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,09)
Lord Reay Mfg.	445	1,000	1,000	25	700
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	9900	1,000	1,000	Nil.	80)
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	675
Central India	3,750	500	500	35	1,125
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	508

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly.	
Arbaz	200	1,250	1,250	7	1,00)
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct	45)
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	60	700x
Apollo	750	2,400	2,208	Nil.	20)
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	350
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	20	125
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld	500	1,000	1,000	--	550
Broach Gawnpore Press Co. Ld.	500	200	200	16	90
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	45 dvd	330
East India	350	1,000	1,000	130	1,350
English Press and Manfg.					19)
Fort	180	250	--	Rs. 20	95)
French	515	8,500	8,500	50	525
Harvey and Sahapathy	300	500	all	20	410x
Henrol. Press Co., Ld.	750	100	all	32½	142½
Khangaum	240	450	450	54	43)
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	pr. ct.	50)
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	10	67½
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	Rs. 40	457½
Munmar M	1,000	250	all	Rs. 15	212½
New Bezar	1,000	500	500	45	565
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Rs 10	102½
Prince of Wales	600	500	500	40	335
Sahapathy (Bellary)	800	500	50	20	50
Sassoon	300	500	500		50
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	25	20
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	410
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	75	24)
Volkart	--	1,000		Rs 80	925

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly guar.	
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	--	£100	All	5 p.c.	2,40
G. B. & C. I. R. New 5 18	--	£ 18	--	do.	42)
Shares	--	£ 18	--	do.	42)

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs. 22-7	
China Leaf	„ 22-6	nom.
Bar Gold, New	„ 21-14	„
Do. Old	„ 22-0	„
Australian Bar Gold 100 touch	„ 22-6	
English Sovereigns	„ 14-1-6	
Do. Dragons	„ 13-15	
Bar Silver 17 Betterness	„ 106-11	
Bar Silver 17½ Do.	„ 106-13	
Syce Silver	„ 106	

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Music at the Yacht Club, 6 p.m.
Polo on the Maidan, 5 p.m.

POLO.—There will be a game of polo to-day.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Amphitrite and Drumfell entered the dock on Saturday; and the Knight Commander on Sunday. The s.s. Arabian Prince left on Sunday.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Nedjed, Timor, and Bagdad entered the dock yesterday. The s. s. Henry Bolckow and Springfield left it on Saturday; the s. s. Surat on Sunday, and the s. s. Ebro yesterday.

MESSRS. HAMILTON AND CO.'S JEWEL SALE.—We have been requested to state that full-sized colored drawings of the principal jewels, which will be sold by public auction next month by Messrs. Hamilton and Co, Government jewellers, Calcutta, can be seen at the firm's branch establishment, 73, Esplanade Road, Bombay, where orders to purchase will be registered *gratis*.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The following programme will be played at the Yacht Club by the Band of the 5th Bombay L. I. to-day, at 6 p.m.:—

Quadrille ....Fun of the Fair.....Warwick Williams
Overture ....Mirella .....Gounod.
Gavotte.....Moderne .....Berthold Tours.
Selection ....The Sultan of Mocha....Celliers.
Song .....Flight of Ages (Cornetsolo) F Bevan.
Valse.....Espana .....Waldteufel.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The string band of the Marine Battalion will play the following programme of music at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club this evening at and after dinner:—

Overture.....La Dame Blanche.....Boildieu.
Lancers .....They all Love Jack ....Liddell.
Gavotte .....Louis XIII ....T. Radoux.
Valse .....Espana .....E. Waldteufel.
Selection ....La Sonnambula.....Bellini.
Polka.....Sea Breeze.....Luke Wheeler.
Valse .....Toreador.....T. P. Royle.
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

INTOXICATION NO EXCUSE FOR THEFT.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, Inspector Nelmes charged Shaik Dhagru *alias* Meeyahall, before Mr. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with being drunk and disorderly in a public place on Saturday last. It appeared that the accused, while under the influence of liquor, went to the shop of Mahomedbhoy Purdhan, at Falkland Road, and picking up a purse, ran off. The complainant ran after him, crying "thief! thief!!" when a police sepoy arrested the accused, who struck the sepoy with a stick. The accused, against whom two previous convictions were produced, stated in defence that he was greatly under the influence of liquor at the time, and was unaware of what he was doing. The Magistrate convicted the accused, and sentenced him to undergo fifteen days' imprisonment, with hard labour.

RIVAL MUSICIANS.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, Inspector Nelmes charged Satarbax, Oomar Jamal, Goolab, and Umarao, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with being drunk and disorderly in a public place, and assaulting a Mahomedan, named Farid, on the 20th inst. It appeared that the four accused and the complainant, professional musicians, reside at Falkland Road. The accused had not been on good terms with the complainant for some time, and great rivalry in business existed between them. On Saturday morning last, whilst the accused were passing along the Falkland Road, they saw complainant sitting in a coffee-shop, when they began abusing him, and he (complainant) retaliated with abusive language also. The accused next fell on the complaint and thrashed him with sticks. The police being called the accused were arrested. The complainant, bleeding profusely from the head, was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where his wounds were dressed. All the accused denied the charge, and stated that they were first assaulted by the complainant, and only struck him in self-defence. His Worship convicted all the accused and sentenced each of them to pay a fine of Rs. 20.

SYSTEMATIC OPIUM SMUGGLING.—Mr. Rustim Pestonji, Inspector of the Opium Department, whose duty it is to watch and prevent people from trafficking in opium without a licence from the Collector of Customs, has succeeded in capturing four Mahomedans in whose possession 14lbs. of the drug were found on Saturday evening. With the co-operation of Inspector Hack and Constable Mynn of the B Division the movements of Ally Mujjid, Ally Sajjid, Mukbad Hassein, and Moontajal Hoossein, all living on the Bhendy Bazar Road, were shadowed, as apparently to screen themselves from suspicion they would be seen taking coffee. On searching their rooms after their apprehension the officers seized the above quantity of crude opium. They were brought up at the Esplanade Police Courts before the Third Presidency Magistrate yesterday, charged with importing, possessing, and selling the drug without a licence from the Collector of Customs, contrary to the provisions of Act I. of 1878. The prosecuting officer asked for a remand for the attendance of the Public Prosecutor. Mr. Sharmrao Rele, pleader, who appeared for the defence, told the Court that he would produce his witnesses after hearing the nature of the testimony for the prosecution that had instituted "the most trumped-up case that had ever come before a court of justice." The prisoners were enlarged on bail, and the case was postponed till the 29th instant.

PORBANDAR PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.—The hearing of the suit filed by contractor Hemchand Dharsi against the Porbandar State for the recovery of Rs. 61,000 commenced before Mr. F. C. O. Beaman, C. S., the Judicial Assistant to the Political Agent, on the 17th instant. During the hearing the plaintiff was represented by the Hon. Mr. P. M. Mehta, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Lalubhai Ambalal; and the State, by Mr. Kalianrai Jotha Buxi. The Political Agent having decided in the matter of the objection raised by Mr. Lalubhai Ambalal against the appearance in the Chief Court of Mr. Kalianrai Jotha Baxi, he not having a general sanad, that a representative from the First to the Fourth Class States can appear in the Chief Court with the sanction of the Political Agent, the vakil duly appeared. On the 18th instant, the exhibits from the plainiff and the defendant State were put in. On the 19th, issues were raised; and Mr. Sandford, the ex-State Engineer, was examined on behalf of the plaintiff, in presence of the Administrator, Mr. S. P. Pandit. The cross-examination of the witness was postponed. On the Court re-assembling the Judicial Assistant proposed that it would be advisable to submit the suit to arbitration. Mr. P. M. Mehta informed his Honour that his client would do so were all the charges of fraud, &c., brought by the State against him withdrawn. His Honour inquired of the vakil for the defendant State whether he was willing to withdraw the charges. The vakil said that he would refer the matter to the Administrator and inform the Court thereabout. After a short time he returned and informed the Court that the Administrator was willing to withdraw the charges. The matter, it is believed, will be settled by arbitration.—*Kathiawar Times.*

ENLARGEMENT OF ST. FRANCIS' CHURCH AT DABUL.

THE ceremony of blessing and laying a foundation-stone for the enlargement of the church of St. Francis Xavier at Dabul, took place on Sunday evening before a large and enthusiastic crowd, including a number of clergymen, the Portuguese Consul-General, the Chancellor Flores, Drs. Rozi da Gama and Viegas and all the principal members of the Portuguese community. Punctually at 5 p.m. the Bishop of Damaun arrived and was received by the priests and confraternities at the entrance of Dabul Lane. The Bishop having blessed the stone, measured off a square foot which was placed on a table, with a wooden crucifix fixed near it. The Litany of all the Saints was then entoned, and the Bishop called upon Canon Calejo, the Secretary to read the *Auto of Banzimento* giving the date and the year, and the names of the Pope, King of Portugal, the Diocesan Bishop, and the Rev. Vicar. The document was then signed, and the Bishop made five crosses on the blessed stone when it was carried and placed in the hollow of a large stone containing copies of the *Bombay Gazette*, the *Anglo-Lusitano*, and the *Portuguese Britannico*, a silver cross, and several coins with a copy of the proceedings above referred to. The stone was next sprinkled with holy water as well as the whole enclosure. After the benediction the Bishop went towards the Church, and standing there addressed the congregation, mentioning the difficulties he had encountered in carrying out the enlargement, which was absolutely necessary to accommodate the large parish of Dabul, containing some 17,000 souls, but he was pleased to announce that the Holy Father have supported him throughout the negociations. Mr. L. Mascarenhas then read an address narrating the history of the Dabul church. The congregation was appealed to to contribute towards the cost of the building. The ceremony was brought to conclusion by the bands playing the Portuguese National Anthem and "God save the Queen."

"A single spot mars a whole reputation." Clean every part of your house with SAPOLIO. It is a solid cake of Scouring Soap. Try it. Agents.—H. BALLANTINE and SONS, Hornby Row, Bombay.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice FARRAN.)

THE COORLA SPINNING COMPANY'S CASE.

K. M. HEERAMANEK AND OTHERS *vs.* THE COORLA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.

THIS was a rule *nisi* obtained by the plaintiffs, requiring the defendants to show cause why the transfers in favour of the plaintiffs, K. M. Heeramanek and Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee Patel, should not be forthwith registered, and their names entered in the register of shareholders as holders of 200 and 223 shares, respectively; why the defendant, H. A. Hormarjee, should not be restrained from voting at an extraordinary general meeting of the company, which was called some time ago, but has been postponed by an interim injunction of the Court, until the 423 shares had been duly registered in the names of K. N. Heeramanek and Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee Patel respectively, &c. The plaintiffs are K. M. Heeramanek, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee Patel, C. A. Turner, Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate of Hormarjee Ardesir Hormarjee, an adjudged insolvent, and Jehangir Cowasjee Jehangir Readymoney; while the defendants are Frank Chalk, Jamsetjee Ardasir Hormusjee Wadia, Pestonjee Ardasir Hormarjee Wadia, Currimbhoy Ebrahim, and S. J. David, the directors of the company; and Hormarjee Ardesir Hormarjee, late agent of the company. The Hon. Mr. Lang and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Nanu and Hormusjee, appeared for the plaintiffs; Mr. Kirkpatrick and Mr. Slater, instructed by Messrs. Chalk, Walker, and Smetham, appeared for the directors; and Mr. Jardine, instructed by the same solicitors, appeared for Hormarjee Ardesir Hormarjee.

Mr. Kirkpatrick, in arguing against the rule *nisi*, read the plaint; which stated that the Coorla Spinning and Weaving Company is a joint-stock company registered under the Indian Companies' Act of 1866; that B. and A. Hormarjee were appointed secretaries, treasurers, and agents so long as they should carry on business in Bombay or until they should resign. A short time ago the firm ceased to carry on business in Bombay and thereupon ceased to be secretaries, treasurers, and agents, and on the 1st May last were adjudged insolvents. At the time of such adjudication, H. A. Hormarjee was the sole member of the firm and was the holder of 423 fully paid-up shares, which, on such adjudication, became vested in the plaintiff C. A. Turner as Official Assignee. Mr. Turner sold the whole of the shares, at the price of Rs. 625 a share, to the plaintiff, Jehangir Readymoney, who required Mr. Turner to transfer the shares as follows:—200 to the name of K. M. Heeramanek and 223 to that of Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee Patel. Mr. Turner thereupon executed transfer-deeds in favour of the two plaintiffs, who were already shareholders in the company and were substantial men of business. H. A Hormarjee was not indebted to the company in any sum, nor had the company any claim against him; and he was in fact an admitted creditor for a sum exceeding Rs. 45,000. The two transfer-deeds were forwarded to the company with a request that they would transfer the shares into the names of the two transferees respectively. Certain correspondence passed between the Company and Mr. Tunner, from which it would appear that the directors refused to register the transfer-deeds. Between the date of the transfer-deeds being sent to the company and the 14th May, 1891, the directors called an extraordinary general meeting for the purpose of appointing Pestonjee Ardesir Wadia, secretary, treasurer, and agent of the company on certain terms, he being a brother of Hormarjee, and a director of the company. The 423 shares represented 423 votes and the plaintiffs alleged that the directors refused to register the transfer-deeds in order that no votes might be given in respect of the 423 shares, or else that Hormarjee Wadia might be able to vote in favour of his brother, and that they might thus be able to carry their proposed motion and appoint Pestonjee Wadia secretary, treasurer, and agent without the present holders of the shares having had any voice in the matter. Mr. Turner said he had made an advantageous sale of the shares, and believed that if Pestonjee Wadia was appointed secretary, treasurer, and agent the price of the shares would fall considerably.

Before reading the affidavits filed in the case, Mr. Kirkpatrick said that the company was registered on the 14th July, 1874, and the original 800 shares of Rs. 1,000 each were increased to 1,300 shares, and B. and A. Hormarjee were appointed the secretaries, treasurers, and agents. On the 1st May, 1891, the firm was adjudicated insolvent and ceased to be the agents. At the time of the failure, they held 423 shares, which were the shares in dispute. On the 4th May last, a meeting of the board of directors was held to consider the question of the agency, and the directors resolved that the commission should be different from what they had hitherto been; that instead of a quarter-anna per cent per pound, the new agency should be remunerated at the rate of 10 per cent. on the nett profits with a fixed minimum. The directors resolved to place the question before the shareholders, and with that view issued a circular to the latter. On the 11th May, Mr. George Cotton and Mr. S. J. David were consulted as to whether they were willing to accept the agency; but they were not inclined to accept it on the term of 10 per cent. on the nett profits. Mr. Pestonjee Wadia, one of the directors, was then consulted, and appeared willing to accept the proposed terms. On the 12th May, the directors received a letter from the Official Assignee to transfer the 423 shares, but before receiving the application the firm had written to the Official Assignee.

The Judge: What is the reason for your not transferring the shares?

Mr. Kirkpatrick: The main reason is that the company has the power, under the articles of association, to refuse to transfer the shares. The object of the plaintiffs in purchasing the shares was to get for themselves the old terms of remuneration, which the directors did not consider to be advantageous to the shareholders.

Mr. Kirkpatrick read an affidavit made by the directors, which stated among other things that the agency held on the 10 per cent. would greatly improve the value of the shares. On the 11th May the directors resolved that Mr. Pestonjee Ardesir Wadia be requested to take up the agency on a commission of 10 per cent. upon nett profits with a fixed minimum of Rs. 12,000 per annum for a period of ten years, subject to the sanction of the shareholders; and that for that purpose a meeting of the shareholders be convened forthwith. Mr. Pestonjee being present at the meeting consented, but did not vote. Accordingly the directors on the 13th May issued circulars and published advertisements. On the same day, 12th May, the share certificates and transfers were received in the office of the company, and a correspondence then ensued. On the 14th May, the directors resolved to send an explanatory letter to the plaintiff, C. A. Turner, and communicated it to the shareholders. The directors said that their object in refusing to register the transfers was not to exclude the owners of the shares from a voice in the proper management of the company; but they refused to approve of the proposed transferees, because they believed that the latter were seeking to benefit themselves and to sacrifice the interests of the company. The rate of Rs. 625 per share was much above the market rate, which on the day of the transfer was about Rs. 490 per share. It afterwards rose to Rs. 450, and was likely to rise if the views of the directors with regard to the agency were approved and allowed to prevail, while it would fall if the object with which the shares had been bought was attained. Immediately after the issue of the directors' circular of the 14th May, the rate rose to Rs. 500 per share; and upon the granting of the injunction in this suit, the rate fell to Rs. 450 with a downward tendency. The only chance of the shares rising to Rs. 625 each was by the adoption of the system of remuneration of the agents in the way the directors approved. Upon the principle of a remuneration upon profits or the wisdom of such system, there never had been any diversity of opinion among the directors. Mr. Jamsetji Wadia, so far from seeking the agency himself, was unwilling to undertake the trouble and responsibility of the position, and preferred that some firm of established position and wealth and experience should undertake it. It was after refusal by Mr. Cotton and Mr. David, in consequence of the financial position of the company and the distance of the mill from Bombay, that the directors asked Mr. Pestonjee, who consented to undertake the agency on the terms proposed, although he had always wished to avoid it before. The directors submitted that the terms under which the shares were sold, and the reasons for their purchase, should be disclosed for the information of the directors and of the Court. Mr. Hormarjee Wadia had ceased to be a director since his insolvency, and in the interest of the company he approved of the 10 per cent. system of remuneration of the agents. It was submitted that the arrangements under which the purchases of the shares had been made by the plaintiffs Heeramaneck and Patel, sought to be transferred, and the objects of the purchases, should be disclosed for the information of the directors and of the Court. There were two well-known systems of remuneration of the agents of spinning mills in Bombay, which were popularly known as the quarter-anna per pound system, and the 10 per cent. upon profits system; and a tabular statement showing the position of various Bombay companies under both systems was appended to the directors' affidavit. The directors said the object of Mr. Jehangir Readymoney, in purchasing the shares was to accomplish or promote the appointment of new secretaries, treasurers, and agents upon the old system of remuneration, and that such a course would be opposed to the best interests of the company, and further that Mr. Premchund Roychund or his son was to receive a share in the commission merely as a reward for his purchasing the shares, and for his assistance in serving the new agency, and not in connection with any aid or benefit on his part for the company. Articles 23 and 24 of the company conferred upon the directors a discretion as to the approval of transferees of shares; and they could not, under present circumstances, conscientiously approve of the proposed transferees. On the contrary, the directors believed that they should be betraying their trust and sacrificing the best interests of the shareholders if they were to approve of the said transferees; and they submitted that their discretion had been reasonably and properly exercised in withholding sanction to the transfers. Fifty other shares which also belonged to Hormarjee Wadia, had been sold by him at the same high rate to Fakirchund Premchand, son of Mr. Premchand Roychand. Both the transferor and transferee of these shares declined to state the object of the purchase; and the directors believed that they had been purchased with the same object and in the same interest as the purchase of the 423 shares; and a suit had been filed against the company in respect of the transfer of these 50 shares. There were many other smaller transfers tendered, which the directors had declined to pass for similar reasons. The shares tendered for transfer did not represent a majority of the shares, 1,300 in all, but the directors knew that various influences would be brought to bear upon shareholders either to vote or refrain from voting with respect to the agency. Numerous contests had taken place in Bombay for agencies on the old system, and in all such contests, practices had been resorted to in order to obtain votes, of which the directors could not approve, and they thought it was right and just to save their shareholders from the trouble, delay, and influences which might be brought to bear against them, and the speculation which would ensue to secure what was regarded as a valuable prize. The finances of the company were not in so sound a state as they could desire. There was a capital debt of over five lakhs, but the directors believed that if new agents were appointed upon the new system of remuneration, confidence in the company would be established, and the finances would be placed on a sounder basis than they had hitherto been. This could not be done, or only with great difficulty and at a high rate of interest, if the agency was secured on the old system. Many shareholders of the company had expressly approved the directors' action in the matter. If the principle of remuneration of new agents by a commission of 10 per cent. upon net profits and a guaranteed minimum of Rs. 12,000 per annum was accepted by the plaintiffs, the directors were willing to pass the transfers in question and convene a meeting of shareholders to consider the appointment of any agents who might offer to undertake the agency upon those terms.

The plaintiffs, in reply to the affidavit of the directors, stated among other things that they were not bound to disclose the reasons which prompted them to effect the purchase of the shares in question. As holders of nearly one-half of the share capital of the company, they could not take any course of action detrimental to the interests of the company without at the same time causing damage to themselves. They could not for obvious reasons make any bargain with the directors as to the manner in which they were hereafter to exercise their right to vote in respect of the shares, but they conscientiously declared that they would not do anything that, in their judgment, might not lead to the good and prosperity of the company.

Mr. Kirkpatrick said that they had it for a fact that the directors had resolved, before the Official Assignee had sold the shares, upon the change of agency, and it was for the court to bear in mind that the Official Assignee was not a member of the company, and so could not be interested in the concern, as he had merely the power conferred upon him by the legislature of disposing of the shares. The Official Assignee in the exercise of that right had sold the shares to another person who was not a member of the company, but who for his own reasons wished to exercise a power over the directors, when the latter were arranging for the transfer of the agency. There was no diversity of opinion among the shareholders or directors of the company upon that point, and therefore Mr. Kirkpatrick asked the Court to hold that the working of the concern should not be interfered with by outsiders, such as Mr. Turner or Mr. Cowasjee Readymoney, whose conduct was bound to prove detrimental to the property. The question for his lordship to consider was whether the directors had the power to refuse to transfer the shares unless the transferees agreed to adopt a certain course of action, and the court had further to consider who it was that had applied to have the shares transferred, and whether the directors had the right to do so or not.

His Lordship: Who applied for the transfer?

Mr. Kirkpatrick: Mr. Turner sent in the application, but I submit that it was not contemplated by the Company's Act, as it was only the person in whom the shares were invested that had the right to make an application for a transfer; and as the Official Assignee was not registered on the Company's books he had not the right to make such an application, as Mr. Hormusjee's name was still on the books, and was still a member of the company, and as such had certain rights regarding the disposal of his shares.

Mr. Kirkpatrick then cited several cases from the English and Indian law reports in support of his case and to prove that the present suit had been instituted on the unreliable allegation of the persons entirely unconnected with the company, who were dissatisfied with the manner in which it was proposed to change the agency and were trying to bind or force the directors to return to the old system of working which had been found to be most objectionable and unjust to the shareholders. Mr. Kirkpatrick while on this subject alluding to the manner in which the directors had freely admitted that they had refused on what they considered to be good grounds to register the names of the transferees.

His Lordship: You refused to register them because they would not tell you how they would vote?

Mr. Kirkpatrick: We did so because we believed they were going to vote for the old system which had been discovered to be disadvantageous to the company. We did not think they would give Rs. 625 for the shares, which were worth about Rs. 450, unless they had some special purpose in view by which they hoped to recoup themselves.

His Lordship: You say the utmost value of the shares was Rs. 500, did you want Mr. Turner to sell them at that price instead of Rs. 625?

Mr. Kirkpatrick: We did not want to dictate to Mr. Turner; we only wanted him to do what was right, considering the critical state of the mill.

Mr. Kirkpatrick, after citing further authorities, said it was not for the directors to show that they had got an honest zeal for the interests of the shareholders, but rather for the transferors to show that they were being influenced by a motive of an improper nature, and were refusing to transfer the shares from any but a good cause. He thought the court would have no difficulty in coming to the conclusion that the Official Assignee had failed to show that there was any such conduct on the part of the directors who submitted he had followed an honourable course, and had shown by their conduct that they were entitled to the gratitude of the shareholders for the part they had taken in trying to improve the position of the company. He did not think the court would have any difficulty in seeing that an arrangement by which the agents were remunerated according to the success of a company was far preferable to the one by which they received a stated income; and when it was remembered that Mr. Hormusjee had stated that the new arrangement would entail a saving of about Rs. 50,000 a year, it was unlikely that it could be held that the directors by making such an arrangement with the new agents were not acting in the interest of the shareholders. It had been stated that the directors had endeavoured to secure the agency for Mr. Pestonji, the brother of the insolvent; but when it was remembered that that gentleman had offered to withdraw his name, Mr. Kirkpatrick said he did not see how any improper motive could have been imputed under this head, although it was to be remembered that it would have been to the interests of the shareholders to have had a gentleman in the capacity as agent who was well acquainted with the business and could have received valuable assistance from Mr. Hormusjee. Instead of pressing this matter the directors were willing to accept another agent on terms favourable to the shareholders; and on these grounds the learned counsel asked his Lordship to discharge the rule.

Mr. Jardine, in addressing the court, said the directors had met together and had honestly done what they thought was right in the matter, and had, instead of being guilty of caprice, taken such steps in the interests of the general body of the shareholders to prevent the two or three outsiders to "boss the show" by means of getting hold of a certain number of the shares. He thought that the conduct of the transferees instead of trying to benefit the company and the shareholders was calculated to cost them over Rs. 50,000 a year owing to the manner in which it was sought to manage the affairs through the manner the transferees proposed to appoint the new agency. he learned counsel being of opinion, on the other hand, that the cause would support the action of the directors, and hold that Hormusjee Ardeshir Wadia was entitled to vote at the meetings as the shares had not been transferred out of his name.

Mr. Inverarity, addressing the court on behalf of the plaintiffs, contended that under the sections of the Company's Act the Official Assignee was entitled to the whole property of the insolvent, and was also empowered to vote in the place of Mr. Hormusjee. The Official Assignee being so placed that if he so desired he could attend any meeting of the company, and claim to vote in the name of the insolvent in respect of the shares which he held belonging to the latter, and which he (the Official Assignee) was entitled to transfer or dispose of in whatever manner that might be found advantageous to the insolvent's creditors. The Official Assignee had by the institution of the suit given notice of his intention to transfer the shares, which the directors were bound to recognise unless there was something in the articles of association that left it to the directors to use their discretion in such matters. Mr. Inverarity having said he could find no such clauses in the company's articles said there was nothing to prevent a shareholder from voting as he liked.

His Lordship: But suppose he is a person of an objectionable temperament would that not be a personal reason for keeping him out of the company?

Mr. Inverarity: Not unless there is some special rule to that effect in the articles of association.

Mr. Inverarity, continuing, said it was only

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 22.

IN addition to Saturday's financial advices chronicled in our report under that evening's date, Reuter wires that the Indian Council allotted six lakhs of extra Bills on the three Presidencies, at rates ranging from 1s. 5⅛ to 3-16d., the latter showing an advance of 3-32d. on the price obtained for the extra Bills placed on Friday, and of 5-16d. on Wednesday's regular allotment rate. No further news regarding the Produce Markets is to hand.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes :—

Public Deposits at Head Office...Inc. Rs.	3,83,207	
Do. Branches..... „	„	7,99,008
Other Deposits..... „	„	14,76,824
Government Securities ..... „	„	5,71,294
Loans .....Dec.	„	6,63,366
Bills Discounted ..... „	„	6,14,557
Cash with other Banks ..... „	„	2,70,319
Cash and Currency Notes .....Inc.	„	30,34,261

The increase of 41½ lakhs in the Presidency Bank's Cash Balance disclosed by the Statement issued at the beginning of last week, and the prospect of increasing case in the Money Market in view of the close of the more active export season, but naturally to the reduction of the Bank's rates last Thursday ; and meantime the movement of Money has continued in the same direction, the further increase in the Cash balance shown on Saturday having been over 30½ lakhs. It will be seen from the figures which we give above that there had again been a large accession to Private Deposits, while the falling off in Loans and Bills Discounted had been about the same as in the week preceding, the total contraction of the trade demand being represented by about 27½ lakhs, against 32¼ lakhs the week before ; the Balance being again helped by some increase in Public Deposits, though somewhat diminished by the larger amount in Government Securities.

COTTON has been very quiet here to-day, and only a small business has been transacted on the basis of previous prices. For export 700 bales of Veerumgaum have been taken at Rs. 155 ; and 50 Bengals, at Rs. 129 ; while the Mills have bought only 450 bales, made up of 250 Ujjein Ginned, at Rs. 157 ; 100 Oomra, at Rs. 143 ; and 100 Akote, at Rs. 150 per candy.

WHEAT has been in but slight enquiry for export, and only a small business is reported ; but the tone of the market remains steady, and prices are unchanged.

SEEDS also have been taken to only a small extent to-day in a quiet market. The price of *Linseed* has given way half an anna per cwt., say to Rs. 6-9-0 to Rs. 6-12-0 per cwt. ; but other quotations are unaltered.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows :—

Cotton	5,145 bales.
Wheat	96,324 cwt.
Linseed.....	18,447 „
Rapeseed	3,534 „
Poppyseed	1,533 „
Ground nuts	1,232 „
Castorseed	2,841 „

FREIGHTS are dull, and rates are again lower. Re-lets for prompt shipment to Continental Ports have been offering at 20s. per ton. The Accomac (s), after waiting ready in port for a fortnight, has accepted 20s. per ton for one picked port.

EXCHANGE opened with a firm feeling, and has been strong, not to say excited, all day, closing at an advance of ⅛d. on the enhanced quotations of the morning. A considerable business has been done in three months' sight Credits, ready and forward to January, the latter at an advance of 1-16d. per month to August ; and some Bank Demand for June-July delivery has been placed at from 1s. 5⅛d. to 1s. 5 11-32d. ; and higher further forward ; but there has not been much enquiry for remittance. We quote ready :—

Bank Bills on Demand.....	1s. 5 9-32 to 5-16d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic.....	1s. 5¼ to 9-32d.	„
Do. 3 months' sight ...	1s. 5 13-32d.	„
Credits do. ...	1s. 5 17-32d.	„
Francs do. ...	1·84½ to 1·85	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been weak to-day, and rates for Fours have receded from the highest of the coming fortnight, 108¼ for June, 108 for the July account, were quoted up to this afternoon ; but before the close a further drop took place, the final rate for Money having been 107 13-16, buyers, and account quotations in proportion. 108½ is still quoted nominally for 4½ per cents.

SHARES have been quiet, and the feeling for Cotton Mill Scrip has rather favoured buyers ; but little fresh business has been done to test the market, and our quotations are generally unchanged.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORT SAID, JUNE 20.

The Hall Line steamer Rydal Hall left here this morning.

PLYMOUTH, JUNE 20.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Britannia arrived here this morning.

LIVERPOOL, JUNE 20.

The City Line steamer City of Agra left here for Bombay this morning.

COLOMBO, JUNE 22.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Kaiser-i-Hind, with mails for China, arrived here from Bombay this afternoon.

Mail steamer Kaisar-i-Hind from Bombay arrived.

Mail steamer Ballaarat from Aden arrived.

H. M. S. Ringarooma from Aden arrived.

SINGAPUR, JUNE 22.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Thibet (extra) left here for Bombay yesterday afternoon.

The Italian steamer Po left Aden for Bombay on the 22nd inst., at 3 a.m.

The Messageries Maritimes Co.'s s. s. La Seyne reached Aden on Friday, the 19th inst., at 2 p.m.

The same Company's s. s. Oceanien left Aden for Europe on Saturday, the 20th inst., at 4 p.m.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JUNE 20.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	3⅜d.
The Manchester Market has been quiet.	
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight.	1s. 4⅛d.
2½ per cent. Consols for account..	95⅛
3 per cent. French Rentes.....	95 ex.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	77⅜
4½ per cent. „	79½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan.....	105¼
Bar Silver	45½

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT, JUNE 21.

10 p.m.	84·9

MONDAY, JUNE 22.

6 a.m.	81·4
10 a.m.	86·4
2 p.m.	89·0
4 p.m.	88·3

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

JUNE 22.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

Telegrams for the Argentine Republic and beyond can only be accepted via Galveston.

Telegrams in code language can be accepted for Iquique in Chili at sender's risk.

Telegrams can be accepted for the following places in Chili :—Channaral, Taltal, Huanillos, Tocopilla and Pisagua.

Telegrams can be sent to Arica, Tacua, and Antofa Gusta at the same rate as Iquique.

Telegrams for Caledra and Coplapo in Chili can be accepted at sender's risk.

From 1st July and until further orders, the tariff per word in messages between India and Europe will be increased to rupees two, annas fourteen ; via Suez and Teheran, four annas less ; via Turkey, two annas a word, to be added from offices in Burma.

Complete revised tariff to Europe and all other places will be published in the Telegraph Guide, which should reach before the 1st July.

Moulmein-Bangkok interrupted beyond Indian frontier.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

DOUGLAS—May 23, at Sandy Grove, Pendleton, wife of J Douglas, Calcutta, of a son.

HOBSON—June 3, at Mentone, South of France, the wife of E A Hobson, late Settlement Officer, Berar, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

CORBETT—LUCAS—June 2, at Christ Church, Chelsea, Lieut-Col T A Corbett, of Buckland, Surrey, late of Bengal Staff Corps, to Fanny Gertrude, daughter of late Rev S Lucas, of Norfolk.

MANGLES—FAGAN—June 2, at the Oratory, Brompton, Major-General Cecil Mangles, C B, to Frances, widow of Capt W Fagan, late 12th Lancers, and daughter of late D Mahony, of Dunloe Castle, Killarney, co. Kerry.

TWEEDALE—CHAMBERS—June 3, at St Peter's Church, Cranley-gardens, C Tweedale, son of Capt Tweedale, 1st Bombay Lancers, to Violet, daughter of late R Chambers, Edinburgh.

WEBB—GOMEZ—June 2, at St Mary Abbot's, Kensington, T H Webb, of Torquay, to Alice Claribel, daughter of late J Gomez, of Calcutta.

DEATHS.

COURT—May 30, at Iverfarne, Bucks, Major H Court, C S I, late Ben C S.

COX—May 31, at Salisbury, Capt E R Cox, Bengal Retired List, aged 50.

FORBES—May 30, at Cathay, Bournemouth, Major-Gen H Forbes, Retired, Bengal Staff Corps, son of late G Forbes, of Ham, Surrey, aged 64.

HIGGINS—June 2, at Cornwall-gardens, Lieut-Col R T Higgins, late the King's Own Scottish Borderers.

JENKINS—May 30, at Lower Garth, Welshpool, Jane, widow of late Commodore Griffith Jenkins, I N, C B.

LAE—May 29, at Laverock Bank-road, Trinity, Edinburgh, Laura Anne, daughter of the late Major R P Pennefather, and widow of Surg-Maj G Rae, H E I C S, aged 65.

REYNOLDS—May 28, at The Pragon, Bath, Louisa Jean, widow of Rev F C P Reynolds, Archdeacon of Bombay, aged 68.

RICHARDSON—May 29, at Westbourne-grove, W., Lieut-Col R E T Richardson, formerly of the Bengal Army, son of late R Richardson, Esq, Bengal Civil Service, aged 82.

RYLEY—May 31, at Weston-super-Marc, Lt-Col J S G Ryley, late Bengal Cavalry, H E I C S, aged 83.

WARDEN—May 25, at East Leamington, Maj-Gen G L Warden, son of late Capt R Warden, Bombay Foot Artillery, aged 57.

YELL—May 23, at Camberwell, W H Yell, for thirty-two years in the service of the P and O S N Co, aged 46.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, JUNE 23, 1891.

WE do not know whether the Bombay Presidency Association has some secret concordat which gives it a right of veto upon appointments made in India or in England of which the Council sees reason to disapprove. If such an instrument exist the claim to annul the appointment of Mr. W. Webb to the position of Third Magistrate cannot be regarded as *ultra vires*, or even denounced by certain of our contemporaries as presumptuous. The only feeling permissible under the circumstances would be one of regret that all appointments in the Provincial Service should not be made in the first instance by the Association, so that those selected for posts should not have to undergo the ordeal of being contemptuously dismissed before entering on their duties, on the ground that they are unfit to discharge them. It is true that the Council modestly affects to exercise the veto only by proxy ; "they humbly feel it their duty to request your Lordship [the Secretary of State] in Council to veto Mr. Webb's appointment"—the humility of the phrase but thinly veils the consciousness of ultimate power ; the very form of words is that in which an omnipotent Prime Minister informs reluctant Majesty that "it is his humble duty" to advise that a worthless Parliament should be sent about its business. It is boldly asserted that "if the appointment has been made, it is clearly in contravention of the recommendations which were made by the Public Service Commission and afterwards sanctioned by your Lordship in Council." Is this so very clear? The Commission recommended that the Uncovenanted or "Provincial" Service should be mainly filled by statutory natives of India, in contradistinction to the Civil or Superior Service which would continue to be recruited by open competition in England and would therefore be mostly European. This recommendation, which merely reaffirmed a principle already acted upon, has been fully carried out. The native members of the Uncovenanted Service are numbered by thousands, while the European are but a few hundreds, the latter being handicapped by a provision which does not apply to natives that no European can be appointed by Government to any post worth more than Rs. 200 a month without the special sanction of the Secretary of State—a sanction which is uniformly withheld when there are not special reasons for granting it. Mr. Webb's appointment is no exception to this rule ; the sanction of the Secretary of State can alone validate the appointment made—or said to have been made—by the Government of Bombay. If there were no sufficient ground for according the sanction it would be withheld, one might suppose, whether the Presidency Association moved in the matter or not. But lest Lord Cross should supinely let a white sheep into the fold, the Association hastens to remind him of his duties—the first of which is apparently to act in accordance with what the honorary secretaries of that body have gathered to be the opinions of its members. There is not even an attempt to substantiate the bold suggestion that the appointment of the Third Presidency Magistrate was included in the "recommendations" of the Public Service Commission which Lord Cross sanctioned by his approval. In lieu of proof of that innuendo there is the statement that it has been always the "policy" of the Bombay Government to reserve one at least of the three Presidency Magistrates' seats for natives of India. As a matter of fact the Bombay Government has more than once put two natives on the Bench and only one European.

We have always held that offices of such importance should be filled by the most experienced men who can be secured, quite irrespective of the accident of their being of one nationality or another. The tools to the man who can use them ; that is a practical aphorism which removes even personal controversies out of the hateful groove of racial bitterness. We saw no reason whatever to raise a voice of complaint or of regret when of the three Presidency seats two were occupied by natives whose experience and magisterial aptitude gained them the confidence of suitors and the public. If there were a native postulant for the office whose experience and whose claims were greater than those of Mr. Webb, we should not dream of inditing a long letter to the Secretary of State to ask that his appointment should be vetoed. On the contrary we should be very glad to see the better man in the office. But no such candidate is in view. The memorialists do not profess to have found one. They contend that some Subordinate Judge, or some local Magistrate in the Mofussil should be looked up for the post and that it is a wrong that country officials should be shut out from promotion to the Bombay Presidency Bench. The fact is ignored that when Lord Reay's Government appointed a District Judge of exceptional ability and long Mofussil experience to act in the place of the Senior Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Cooper, a strongly-worded remonstrance bearing the signatures of men of the business class, Native and European, in Bombay, was submitted to Government, urging that Mofussil experience (even coupled with the knowledge of the Vernaculars) would be of no avail to enable a Magistrate to deal satisfactorily with the matters coming before a Magistrate in Bombay, who must be possessed of local experience. And such experience these influential remonstrants deemed that Mr. Webb had acquired by reason of his having acted on several occasion, as Senior Magistrate, as Second Magistrate, and as Third Magistrate, to say nothing of the knowledge of mercantile affairs acquired when acting as First Judge of the Court of Small Causes in this city. The Association suggests indeed, as an alternative, that if a European barrister must be selected, he ought to be a man of at least ten years' standing at the Indian bar, made illustrious by a brilliant career and blessed with a thorough knowledge of the Indian Vernaculars. It is true that this combination of qualifications was set forth as desirable on the part of any one destined by the Secretary of State for high judicial office in India. Lord Cross gave frank approval to the proposal that the selection of men for the judicial branch of the Provincial Service "should be confined to barristers, advocates, or pleaders, possessing a thorough knowledge of the Vernacular languages of the province. The latter provision could never have been intended to apply to members of the local bar otherwise qualified for seats on the local bench, where the Vernaculars would be absolutely useless, all the proceedings being in English.

It is no part of our business to argue the case for or against Mr. Webb personally. We neither make nor unmake Magistrates ; but we desire to see fair play done. It is contended we will not say plausibly, but with evident anxiety that the fact that Mr. Webb had again and again been selected to act as Senior, as Second, and as Third Magistrate, conferred no claim to a permanent appointment. That is the opinion of the memorialists, who endeavour to add to its weight by stating that "it is understood the Government of Sir James Fergusson informed Mr. Webb that he was disqualified under the rules for the substantive appointment, and in acting in it he was aware he had no claim to succeed." We have taken some pains to verify this curious statement. We are informed that it has no foundation in fact, and that it is in direct conflict with what actually occurred. Mr. Webb's claim was brought to the notice of Sir James Fergusson after the appointment of Mr. Ryan to the office, in the absence of Mr. Webb in England. The claim did not rest wholly, or even mainly, on the fact of his having repeatedly acted on the Bench. On the expiration of Mr. Nana Moroji's term of office a year previously, Sir Richard Temple offered the appointment to Mr. Webb, who accepted it. Mr. Nana Moroji at the last moment intimated that he would apply to the Secretary of State for two years' extension. Sir Richard acquiesced and asked Mr. Webb to waive his appointment, who at once assented, of course in the expectation of succeeding to the post at the expiration of the two years. In the course of a year unfortunate circumstances which we need not now recall created the vacancy while Mr. Webb was in England, and the seat was given by Sir James Fergusson to Mr. Ryan, who was on the spot. When made aware of these facts Sir James deemed it just to apprise the Secretary of State, who is "understood" to have replied that he would have readily sanctioned Mr. Webb's appointment had his name been submitted in time. It will be seen from the recapitulation of the facts that the suggestion that Mr. Webb's sole claim to the reversion of one of the seats of the Bench by no means rested on the fact that he had on several occasions performed the duties of a Presidency Magistrate to the satisfaction of the Government and the public. He had the promise and something more of the substantive appointment. The personal question is however of very secondary importance. The chief concern is that the Government shall select for the vacant seat the best qualified by legal training and magisterial experience to discharge efficiently the duties devolving on the Third Magistrate in the Presidency Court. The responsibility of the selection devolves after all on the Presidency Government and not upon the Presidency Association and its three secretaries.

LETTING the water into the Eastham end of the Manchester Ship Canal is a decided sign of the approaching completion of the great undertaking, which is to convert the vast inland city into a seaport. Eastham is directly opposite Liverpool, directly below Birkenhead, on the Cheshire side of the Mersey, and some forty miles from Manchester. It is the point from which operations were commenced three and a half years ago. It was anticipated that when the promoters had overcome Parliamentary difficulties and obtained the necessary powers, the work would be completed within three years. But it will remembered, important alterations were desired to be made in the plans for the Manchester end, and considerable delay was occasioned by the opposition of the late Sir Humphrey de Trafford, some of whose land was required by the company. When he died, an arrangement was effected with the new proprietor, but a further delay was occasioned by the necessity for obtaining fresh powers. These obstacles prevented such rapid headway being made at the Manchester end as at Liverpool. It was asserted exactly two years ago that the appearance of things seemed to point to the waterway being ready for traffic by January the next year, and at the meeting of the shareholders in August, 1889, Lord Egerton of Tatton, the chairman, gave it as the opinion of those best qualified to know, that the whole of the excavations would be complete in three years from the commencement. Unfortunately, the noble chairman was unable to foretell the events of the following year. Severe storms flooded the cutting, doing great damage to the works, which took some months to repair. Still it is believed the canal will be ready to open early next year. The report for the first half of 1890 showed that the expenditure had been seven hundred thousand pounds in excess of the receipts, but additional borrowing powers were obtained and fresh capital speedily raised. Last year numerous trips along the canal were made by engineers, shipowners, and traders, at the expense of the company, who have left nothing undone to point out the advantages of shipping direct to Manchester. It will be remembered that the most energetic opposition to the scheme in its early stages came from the Liverpool shippers and merchants, who foresaw the serious deterioration of their port. Their views, however, seem to have undergone a remarkable change, more especially since local financiers have demonstrated that one-thirteenth of the Liverpool's tonnage would enable the Canal Company to pay a dividend of eight per cent. The prospects of the company were extensively discussed a few months ago, when Mr. Ismay of the White Star Line, one of Liverpool's most prominent merchants, who, by the way, recently visited Bombay, declared himself in favour of the canal, and announced that he was building a cargo steamer of seven thousand tons which he hoped would lead the procession to the Manchester docks.

THE widespread anxiety occasioned throughout the Mofussil by the prolonged delay in the arrival of the monsoon is intensified as day follows day, and week week, with no sign of the rain clouds. In Kattyawar, where there was a short rainfall amounting only to 24 inches last year, the want of water for cattle is already severely felt. The wells threaten to run dry and the streams have practically ceased to exist ; in some districts it is necessary to send the cattle for many miles to drink. This is the most pressing hardship, for if rain do not soon fall the water-supply must fail altogether and the cattle necessary for ploughing must die. So severe is the drought that even the hardy cactus known as the prickly pear is beginning to wither up. On the Ghauts near Bombay there were a few showers on Saturday and Sunday night, and a rather heavy thunder-shower, lasting some twenty minutes, fell between Khandalla and Lanowli on Sunday afternoon. But these indications appear to be very local ; the neighbouring country being bathed in sunshine, while the rain fell as it were within a ring fence. In the Konkan the fields are quite parched and the seeds sown a fortnight ago in anticipation of rain have not germinated. In Bombay however short but sharp showers accompanied by vivid lightning seem to portend that the period of suspense is drawing near the close.

THE story which credits the Herculean Prince George of Greece with having knocked down the assailant of the Czarewitch with a huge stick around which correspondents have hung a cluster of anecdotes, seems to have had no foundation in fact. The credit should have been given to the 'ricksha coolies, for it was they who placed the zealous police officer *hors de combat*, and wounded him with his own sword. In acknowledgment of their services the Czarewitch summoned them on board the Pamiat Azova, bestowed on them a decoration, presented them with 2,500 yen each, at the same time promising them an annual pension of a thousand yen for the remainder of their lives. They were further photographed and bidden to give up their calling of jinrickshamen and take to some more exalted pursuit. Thus fortune favours the brave. The unlucky policeman, who, as he thought, was merely preserving order, is also to be provided for during the remainder of his life. He is to be confined in his Imperial Majesty's jail until death releases him.

YESTERDAY, at the meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, the report of the Sub-Committee regarding the banking of Municipal Funds, which are now banked at the Bombay Bank at an interest in accordance with the Municipal Act, came up for consideration. The Hon. Fazulbhoy Visram, seconded by Mr. Hurkissondass Narotumdass, moved, as recommended by the Standing Committee, that the President be requested to apply to Government for the Amendment of the Municipal Act in such a way as to give the Corporation power to deposit its funds in any bank or banks in Bombay, it being left to the Standing Committee to decide on the place or places of deposit and the limit of deposit in each, and that the manipulation of the funds so deposited be left with the Municipal Commissioner with the limits so fixed. The Hon. Mr. Javerilal U. Yajnik moved an amendment, seconded by Mr. Wacha, that no case had been made out for going to Government for a change in the Bombay Municipal Act or the Presidency Banks' Act of 1876 with regard to the place of deposit of Municipal Funds elsewhere than with the Bank of Bombay and having regard to the safety of the Municipal Funds, the Corporation thought that any power given to the Municipality, to deposit funds elsewhere than with the Presidency Bank would tend to diminish the confidence of the investing public who had a large stake in the safe and sound administration of the fund ; that the authority to deposit or transfer the Municipal Fund which at present vested in the Corporation should remain undisturbed ; that no reason had been shown to limit the powers of the Standing Committee in financial matters by allowing them to exercise only on the recommendation of the Commissioner ; that in the meanwhile the Secretary and Treasurer of the Bank of Bombay be asked to state what concessions, if any, the bank was prepared to make with regard to the profitable investment of Municipal Funds in the future. Colonel Merewether, in the course of a lengthy amendment, seconded by Mr. Grattan Geary, recommended that in addition to the proposal contained in the original proposition, it should be further submitted to Government that deposits which could be withdrawn at call were with ordinary vigilance on the parts of depositors as secure with Exchange Banks as with Presidency Banks, so that any bank would gladly pay interest on the Municipal balances which were likely to continue to be large amounts ; that the Municipality protested against being deprived of that advantage without any compensating advantage in the way of security ; that they had no power to withdraw their account from the Bank of Bombay, but believed that if they had such power that Bank would be willing to meet their views and arrange for payment of interest ; that the President be requested to inform Government that if they (Government) insisted that the Corporation should confine the deposits of their funds to a single bank selected by H. E. the Governor-in-Council, they were of opinion that Government should guarantee the security of those funds. After a lengthy discussion, which will appear in our columns to-morrow, the matter was adjourned for one month on the motion of Mr. M. J. Taleyarkhan, seconded by Mr. E. B. Carroll, to give time for the printing and distributing of Colonel Merewether's amendment.

THE Municipal Secretary communicated to the members of the Corporation at yesterday's meeting, that the Bombay Tramway Company, Limited, had written stating that they had no present intention of extending their lines over the proposed Falkland Road Overbridge. On the motion of Col. Merewether, seconded by Mr. Hurkissondass Narotumdass, it was decided "That the Corporation accepted the liability, not exceeding Rs. 21,457 entailed by the acquisition of additional land, injury to property and allied charges in respect of the construction of the Falkland Road Overbridge, and that the President be requested to move Government to call upon the B. B. & C. I. Railway Co. to provide steps up to the road level of the bridge from the low level roads on each side at the point nearest the railway."

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

THE WAR IN CHILI.

REVOLT OF GOVERNMENT TROOPS.

NEW YORK, JUNE 21.

Advices received here to-day from Valparaiso report that the Chilian Government troops at Coquimba have revolted against President Balmaceda and have killed four of their officers. It is also stated that eight hundred troops are now marching to Caldera to join the insurgents.

BI-METALLISM IN AMERICA.

WASHINGTON, JUNE 21.

The Nation Silver Committee of the United States has issued a manifesto to the people which declares that bi-metallism is the remedy for the evils from which the trade of the world is now suffering, and that this must be the paramount issue at the next elections in America.

THE NEW BISHOP OF LICHFIELD.

LONDON, JUNE 22.

It is announced that Canon Legge has been appointed to the vacant bishopric of Lichfield.

CRICKET IN ENGLAND.

THE RECORD BEATEN.

LONDON, JUNE 22.

The cricket match, Cambridge *versus* Sussex, resulted in the defeat of Sussex by 48 runs.

The scoring in this match beat the record for county cricket, Cambridge in the two innings making a total of 715 runs.

TRIAL OF THE NEW SENAPATI.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 22.

On the 19th, in further examination by the Court, Angao Senna said that when he went to see what had happened to the officers after they entered the fort, he could discover nothing. The crowd had dispersed. It was customary to send a Sirdar to meet the Sahebs when they came to a durbar, therefore Hanbam Dewan was sent. Hanbam was away about fifteen minutes, and went out about one hundred yards. The inner west gate was open when the Sahebs came to the durbar, but when the accused went to it the gate was closed, the wicket being open. He did not know when the gate was closed, or if it was closed when the officers passed through it. He heard no noise when the officers went to the durbar, and heard nothing of them till the morning. The accused went to the top-guard after seeing the Maharaja. It being his post, and finding no one there, he went to the Bijoyar guard. He was only in command of his own post on the 24th March. The Jubraj was in supreme command, and he could not disobey him. Accused admitted he was in supreme command at Thobal, but the orders for sending guns there were given by the Jubraj

The trial of Angao Senna was continued on the 20th.

The first witness for the defence Ato Macha Singh, godown clerk to the accused, repeated almost word for word the statement made by Angao Senna yesterday. Further he said that although he was at the west gate when the officers entered, he did not see them on account of the dense crowd there. A considerable time elapsed before the accused left the gate to go towards the palace, and he never got beyond the Bijoyar guard. There was then no one near the dragon's gate. They met no one on the road; nor did they make any inquiries. Everything had quieted down. No men were about. The witness' however, stated that the Jubraj did not go to the Residency until dawn. In examination by the Court he said he was warned to give evidence yesterday, and that he had had no previous conversation with Partho Singh and Chundra Singh, the Manipur court interpreters. Witness did not accompany the Senapati in his flight in April. The executioner's guard was near the inner west gate. He heard nothing of the officers' murder, and never saw their corpses. He did not know where they were buried. He did not know how they were killed. He did not see them killed, and never heard a word about it.

The second witness, Mancha, a musician, repeated nearly *verbatim* the evidence given by Ato Mancha. He stated he did not know what evidence had been previously given, nor had he been instructed as to what he was to say.

The third witness for the defence repeated the evidence given by the other witnesses for the defence.

Durga Singh, a shopkeeper, a witness called by the court, said his shop was less than 200 yards from the west gate and fronting it. He saw through an aperture in his door some Nagas carrying the naked corpses of four or five Europeans, out of the west gate, between 10 and 12 o'clock on the 25th March.

LEAVE TO OFFICERS AT MANIPUR.

Lieutenant Hale Thompson, of the 2nd Goorkhas, went before a medical board at Manipur on Tuesday, and was granted sick leave to Europe for one year. He left Manipur on Wednesday, the 17th.

Lieutenant Home, of the same regiment, left for England on the 20th, on urgent private affairs.

DEPARTURES FROM MANIPUR.

Captain Butcher and Lieutenant Chatterton left Manipur for Kohima on the 19th, the evidence required from them in the Manipur State trials having been taken.

RETURN FROM TOUR.

Lieutenant Stowell has returned from his tour in the valley with his escort of fifty men of the 2nd Goorkhas.

SUICIDE AND EMBEZZLEMENT.

The native sub-postmaster in charge of the Talli Tal branch post office, Naini Tal, has poisoned himself with a strong dose of opium and oil, having embezzled Rs. 50, being the value of a money-order paid in by a butcher in the bazaar. The man left a written declaration stating he preferred death to jail and disgrace, as he had not the means to repay the amount.

LOCUSTS AT BENARES.

A flight of locusts passed over Benares on Sunday morning, coming from a north-westerly direction. Some damage to tamarind and other trees was done.

AWARD OF MANIPUR PENSIONS.

The *Pioneer's* London correspondent on the Manipur disaster award of pensions, dated 20th June, says :—

Mrs. Quinton, the widow of the late Chief Commissioner of Assam, gets an extra pension of three hundred pounds yearly, as is allowed to the widow of a General.

Mr. Quinton's mother is granted a pension of one hundred pounds a year.

Mrs. Grimwood receives a pension of £100 a year, and in addition pension as a Major's widow and a gratuity of £1,000 for help given by her to the soldiers.

DEPUTED ON SPECIAL DUTY.

Mr. LaTouche, Commissioner of Allahabad, has been deputed on special duty to the Rampur State.

AN APPOINTMENT.

Major Vincent, Second-in-Commad of the Central India Horse, has been selected for the post of Vice-President of the Rampur State.

REVERSION OF SERVICES AT BARODA.

The Gaekwar of Baroda has just obtained a promise of reversion of the services of Mr. Foote, of the Indian Geological Survey, for the direction of a Baroda Geological Department.

RAJPUTANA SEASON REPORT.

The season report from Rajputana for the week ending the 17th state that cattle are dying for want of fodder in the Togarh District, at Bikaneer, Kishengarh, and Kherwara. The cattle are in a poor condition. They are in better condition elsewhere. Pasturage of fodder is scarce in four States; and at Deoli, Kherwara, Ajmere, and Merwara, 44,518 acres are affected by scarcity in Ajmere, and Merwara. About 5,979 persons are on relief works.

AIDE-DE-CAMP TO THE MADRAS COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JUNE 22.

Major Grant, V.C., has been appointed Aide-de-Camp to the Commander-in-Chief.

THE PROTECTED AGE BILL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AMRAOTI, JUNE 22.

A large and influential public meeting was held here to appeal against the Consent Act to Parliament. Resolutions were passed and petitions adopted unanimously. Mr. Shricrishna Narhar, retired xtra Assistant Commissioner, presided.

ARRIVALS FROM PANCHGANI.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JUNE 22.

Lady Harris, accompanied by Miss Croft, arrived in the evening by the Southern Maharatta Line from Panchgani. Before the train arrived on the station, Lord Harrts, with his staff, the Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Moore, and several others were present on the platform to receive her Excellency. Heavy rain fell at Wathar all along the line. The train was in charge of Mr. Duggan, Superintendent of the Railway Police.

MILITARY NEWS.

THE following postings have been ordered :—To 1st Battalion.—Captain A. H. Morris, Royal Irish Regiment; Lieutenant the Hon'ble V. R. Bootle-Wilbraham, Rifle Brigade; Captains T. Cupper and E. R. Reade; and Lieutenants W. L. R. Amesbury, A. C. Clerk, M. L. Hornby, W. C. B. Bunbury, and H. Bethune, East Lancashire Regiment. To 2nd Battalion.—Captain A. W. Taylor, Royal West Surrey Regiment; Lieutenants A. J. Ralph, R. G. S. L. Moriarty, and G A H Beatty, Royal Irish Regiment. To 3rd Battalion.—Quartermaster J. Adkins, Rifle Brigade.

COLONEL F H WILLIAMSON, East Lancashire Regiment, Lieutenant-Colonel A C B Hall, North Lancashire Regiment, and Lieutenant-Colonel E A Brind, Connaught Rangers, will be placed on half-pay on the 1st July next. Colonel R. F. Williamson, Royal Welsh Fusiliers, from 16th instant, and Colonel J. McCleverty, Derbyshire Regiment, on the 4th August next, have been permitted to proceed home on or after those dates.

LIEUTENANT F. W. DANIELL, 4th Bengal Infantry, has been appointed permanent Wing Officer in th 8th Bengal Infantry.

LIEUTENANT C. S. DODGSON, East Surrey Regiment, has resigned his probationary appointment in the Staff Corps, and has been posted to the 1st Battalion of his regiment, pending further orders.

LIEUTENANT D. F. STUART, 11th Bengal Infantry, has been granted one year's leave to England on private affairs; and Lieutenant A. S. Hamilton, 4th Sikh Infantry, six months, to Calcutta, to study the languages.

THE annual report of the North-Western Railway Volunteers is an exceptionally satisfactory one. It is especially in musketry, that branch of a soldier's work the importance of which the Commander-in-Chief has recently emphasized, that the battalion has distinguished itself. To begin with, the corps won the Inter-regimental Cup at the Meerut Central Meeting, against 21 teams; and that for the second successive year. The score was 27 points better than in 1889. The figure of merit for the whole corps is 185·92, and there are only 31 non-efficients out of a total enrolled strength of 1,065. Coming to the details of individual shooting, the report shows that the North-Western Railway men include some of the finest shots in India. Lieutenant Thelwall, Major Hickie, Captain Tickner and Corporal A. C. Houlihan, together, form a quartette that it would be hard to beat anywhere. The whole season 1890-91 was a series of triumphs for the corps, and in addition to the medals—including the most eagerly sought after decorations striven for in the country—the corps won collectively at the meetings of the various rifle associations, Rs. 4,554 in money prizes. Corporal Houlihan alone took Rs. 916, and Lieutenant Thelwall Rs. 860. Colonel Wallace, R E., C.I.E., has every reason to be proud of the corps which he commands.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 22nd June, 1891.

(Difference in longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Date. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	..	..	..	..	..
Teheran	22	1	11 p.m.	1	22
Suez	22	2	45 p.m.	..	9

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. on 22nd June, 1891.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum. H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	22	..	6
,, Kurrachee	..	17	..	1
,, Madras	..	30	..	1

GREAT indignation has been caused throughout Wales by the Home Secretary's appointment of a gentleman ignorant of the Welsh language to the post of Assistant-Inspector of Mines in a district comprising the Welsh-speaking counties of Denbigh and Flint, contrary to the provisions of the Coal Mine Regulation Act, 1887. Mr. Osborne Morgan, who has the matter in hand, yesterday asked a question of the Home Secretary on the subject, which he will repeat on Thursday. He has also given notice that he will call attention to the subject on the Home Office Vote.

THE SEASON IN POONA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JUNE 21.

THE vagaries of the weather all the world over are growing every year more mysterious. In England the seasons appear to be getting inextricably mixed. Midsummer and Midwinter are barely distinguishable. India is not exempt from the general bouleversement. The rain has not yet made up its mind to come our way; whether there is any truth in the dismal rumours that pessimists are spreading, I know not. Is it true, for instance, that after breaking at Colombo, the monsoon went careering up the coast of Madras? or that the south-west winds which are now making the heat just bearable, but which bring no rain to gladden the heart of the simple ryot and enable him to "plough the fields and scatter the good seed o'er the land" are an exact recurrence of what happened in the last famine year? Every afternoon new clouds come up and actually darken but metaphorically brighten our horizon, only to blow away in a few hours, and the following morning form a speckless expanse of blue "the broad sun above laughs, a pitiless laugh" at our discomfiture. The heat is now increasing, which is no doubt a good sign, though unpleasant, and an occasional flash and roll of thunder is a promise of a good time coming.

Disregarding the gloomy prophecies of meteorologists, the general exodus from Mahableshwar took place exceptionally early this year for no particular reason except that H. E. the Governor, who, it is said, does not greatly love our annual recreation time in the hills, led the way down to the plains in the first week in June. Most of us are now vainly regretting our precipitate flight from Elysium at its best to Poona at its worst, however the end of the month will, it is to be hoped, see us out of our troubles, and the rain will be raining cheerfully "just in the old sweet way."

For one brief quarter of an hour on Wednesday last we, who were taking our ease in our Inn at Rosherville, were obliged to make a stampede for the bungalow, to shelter ourselves from a small shower which cooled our sprits considerably. By the way, a geat improvement is being effected in that rather dark and dreary building. The walls are being cut up into windows opening on the verandah and the interior painted an exhilarating pink. In spite of the heat the British bands have been tremendously patronised both at the Gymkhana and Rosherville, and we are glad to notice that the long-neglected Empress Gardens are once again in favour with the *elite*. It has ever seemed to us a pity that that bright, well-kept oasis in the midst of a brown *maidan* should not be more highly valued by the denizens of our Deccan Metropolis.

The number of new faces we see just now is quite startling; indeed, we, Mahableshwarites, returning to find so many strangers in the land who have apparently shaken down very well in our absence, are conscious of a vague feeling that we are "de trop" and have certainly "none of us been missed." A few rounds of calls will soon amalgamate the new and old elements of our society.

There was a Gymkhana at Kirkee on Thursday, but it was not particularly well attended, possibly the wind and dust on the worst of our bad roads in Poona acted as a deterrent to would-be onlookers. His Excellency Lord Harris was present, and his staff turned out in full force as they always do at affairs of this kind, but the events were not, on the whole, very exciting. The same fourteen competitors who entered for the first event went straight through the programme.

The proceedings opened with Tilting at the Ring. This was rather disappointing, no one seemed in very good form and the pace was not great. Capt. Hobday and Mr. Hancock tied for first place. "Lemon-cutting" was more fun and better contested—potatoes, pipe-clayed, did duty for lemons—limes being, we presume, too small for the purpose. If aught of index to character may be seen in faces on such occasions a physiognomist might have whereon to reflect. The expression of passionate determination on the countenances of some of the lemon-cutters, the clenched teeth, and glaring eyes might augur ill for the necks of real enemies in the field. Only some indeed bore this appearance of ill-feeling towards the innocent tuber, probably the rest are less warlike souls and would sever heads as a duty and not *con amore*.

"A Jumping Competition" followed. The obstacle was not, apparently, formidable, but the ponies seemed to combine to consider it so. Very few quite cleared it; there were several refusals and two nasty looking falls, neither of which happily were disastrous to horse or rider, though the "Baby's" way of coming down on his head was painfully suggestive of a broken neck.

The afternoon wound up with a "Scurry," which was a good race, won by Captain Cox, A.-D.-C. The prize for the highest average on the afternoon's sport, originally intended for ponies alone, is to be split up into two. One will fall to Captain Hobday for the highest score on a horse and the Pony Cup to Col. Rhodes—a very sensible arrangement.

On the celebration of General and Mrs. Pottinger's "Silver Wedding" at "Polo Vista," the same evening, at which H. E. the Governor was present, we must say little except that those of us who were fortunate enough to be present heard some very good music and spent a charming evening. May we venture in passing to offer both General and Mrs. Pottinger our most hearty congratulations on that happy occasion realising how many years of their married life they have brightened Poona with their presence. It is with the greatest sincerity that we wish them happiness and prosperity in the years to come.

On Saturday, the 20th, we all repaired to the Council Hall for our annual levee, a function which it is more fun for the ladies to witness than for the men to take part in. To surmise in advance who his Excellency will and who he will not shake hands with and to look out for friends in the string of gold-laced and be-medalled or frock-coated and top-hatted men who file through the hall is no doubt a great source of amusement in the gallery, but to a nervous individual it is rather an ordeal. The method of procedure differed in no way from the levees of other years, except that H. E. the Commander-in-Chief is sensibly escaping the heat in Panchgani, and the burthen of all hand-shaking and bowing fell on H. E. Lord Harris. When the affair was over we most of us waited about dutifully standing on the order of our going, expecting the Governor to take his departure first till it dawned on our minds that he had evidently disappeared to partake of much needed afternoon tea somewhere in the recesses of the Council Hall Building. Therefore we collared our "gharies" and drove home under a threatening sky and a magnificent rainbow which, as there was no rain either before or after its appearance in our vicinity seemed a cruel satire.

After dinner the massed bands played at the Gymkhana and uncommonly well too. The authorities had arranged it for Saturday that we might have the benefit of the moon, but though by reason of the clouds moonlight was denied us, the entertainment was illuminated by electric light, though rather distant and fitful.

The performance began exactly at gun-fire and the music was remarkably well chosen. A few pieces we recognised as old friends notably a selection from "Faust," of which we never seem to tire. Though the programme occupied two hours the time passed all too quickly.

On Monday a Gymkhana dance is projected, which, as it is the first, we hope will be well attended, though if this weather continues there will be more couples on the tennis-courts than in the ball-room.

H. E. Lady Harris arrived, I believe, last night from Panchgani, and the first Government House reception takes place on Thursday afternoon, after which I suppose we may consider our Poona season fairly started. May it be a very jolly one.

IN confirmation of the rumours spread by the French Press, that some tension exists between thh Emperor William and his sister, the Greek Crown Princess, since the conversion of the latter, the "Strassburger Post" learns from Court circles that the Crown Prince and Princess of Greece will not visit Berlin. In fact they have already arrived at Homburg, from which place the Crown Prince visited his father at Weisbaden. It is understood that the Crown Princess Sophia intends consulting a specialist at Heidelberg concerning her health.

THE MONSOON.

THE south-west monsoon may be considered to be upon us at last. The short but sharp showers of Saturday and Sunday nights, and the threatening clouds, which for several days past have been drifting overhead, conveyed the impression that the prediction that the monsoon would "burst" in earnest with the change of the moon last night would prove correct. All yesterday afternoon the clouds appeared to be gathering for a storm. Shortly after sunset the whole sky was obscured by heavy clouds. Between seven and eight thunder and lightning began, followed by rain which soon descended in torrents quickly, flooding the streets; but the storm did not last so long as it appeared it would from its boisterous beginning. A high wind broke up the clouds, which however, kept drifting from the south-west in threatening masses, looking as if they were bringing with them more rain. The monsoon will come as a great relief if only to end the almost unbearably sultry weather we have been suffering from for several weeks past.

THE RAJABAI TOWER TRAGEDY.

A COMMITTEE of influential Parsee gentlemen, including several Hindus and a few European and Mahomedan gentlemen, has been formed for the purpose of forwarding a memorial to the Bombay Government, asking them to appoint an independent commission to enquire into the Rajabai Tower tragedy and all its attendant and surrounding circumstances as well as the failure of the Bombay police to obtain a clue to the perpetrators of the crime against the deceased Parsee ladies, Buchoobai and Pherozbai. Private meetings of the committee have been held; and a sub-committee, a consultative committee, and a vigilance committee, have been appointed; the members of which have been working during the past week in their respective spheres of duty. The memorial has been prepared and submitted for adoption to the General Committee. A fund has been raised by the committee, which amounts to over Rs. 20,000, independently of the funds subscribed at the offices of two of the Gujeratee journals. Among the Hindu gentlemen who have joined the committee are the Hon. Javerilal Umiashunker Yajnik, Messrs. Vandravandas Purshotumdas, Damodhur Thackersey Mooljee, Bhaishunker Nanabhai, N. G. Chandawarkur, Dr. Atmaram Pandurang, Dr. Bhalchundra Krishna, and others. The leading Parsee gentlemen are included in the committee, among them being Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart., Sir D. M. Petit, Bart., Messrs. Nusserwanjee Manokjee Petit, Framjee Dinshaw Petit, Jamsetjee Bomonjee Wadia, Jehangir Cowasjee Jehangir, Sorabjee Framjee Patel, Dinsha E. Vacha, Dr. K. N. Badhurjee, &c. We see on the committee the names of several Parsee barristers-at-law, solicitors, pleaders, merchants, medical gentlemen, and others.

On the sub-committee are to be observed the names of Messrs. Dinsha E. Vacha, Furdoonjee M. Kanga, R. D. Setna, N. G. Chandawarkar, Sorabjee B. Kapadia, Manekshah Jehangirshah Taleyarkhan, and Dr. K. N. Badhurjee. The secretaries appointed are Dr. K. N. Badhurjee, who acts as the general secretary, and Mr. Furdoonjee M. Banajee, who acts as the corresponding secretary. Messrs. Framjee Dinshah Petit and Sorabjee Framjee Patel are the treasurers, to whose credit subscriptions are to be paid into the Bank of Bombay. The consultative committee includes the names of Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Sir D. M. Petit, Messrs. Sorabjee Framjee Patel, and Framjee Dinshah Petit. Signatures will be taken, and the memorial will be forwarded to Government in the course of this week. The memorial prays, among other things (1) that Government will adopt such steps as may appear to them necessary for securing a thorough, just, and satisfactory investigation in the case of the Qaeen-Empress *vs.* Manockjee Aslajee; (2) that Government will appoint a special and independent commission to enquire into the Rajabai Tower tragedy, and all the matters and circumstances bearing upon and connected with it; and (3) that Government will adopt all other measures consistent with the objects of the memorial.

MESSRS. SOUTHWELL AND AUSTIN, LD.

THE shareholders of this company, with Mr. J. B. Cornforth in the chair, held their third annual meeting in the Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, yesterday evening, when the director's report and the audited accounts of the company were received and adopted. The following report was presented :—

The directorts have pleasure to lay before you their third annual report. The total amount of business done during the year, notwithstanding the increased competition, indicates that the work done and goods supplied by the company have given general satisfaction. The greatest possible care was exercised by the general manager and her assistants, in taking and valuing the stock, and ample provision has been made for depreciation, and all unsaleable goods have been written off. There stands to the credit and loss account, Rs. 10,790-14-3, which the directors propose to deal with as follows :—Dividend on ordinary shares at 5 per cent., Rs. 3,905; dividend on preference shares at 10 per cent., Rs. 5,860; manager's commission on net profits as agreed, Rs. 500; depreciation on plant and furniture at 5 per cent., Rs 391-6-4; carried forward, Rs. 134-7-11; total Rs. 10,790-14-3. Last year the manager was credited with commission upon profits without deducting depreciation. It has since been agreed that commission shall only be payable upon net profits after making such deductions. Mrs. Southwell-Piper consents to this correction of last year's account, and it will be dealt with by the directors in the accounts for the current year. Having regard to the profits this year not allowing of the payment of a 10 per cent. dividend on ordinary shares, Mrs. Southwell-Piper has also consented to accept Rs. 500 for last year's commission in lieu of the full sum to which she is entitled under the Articles of Association of the company. The Board have much pleasure in again acknowledging the competent manner in which the business has been managed by Mrs. Southwell-Piper, Mrs. Austin, and the staff.

Mr. J. P. Cornforth was re-elected as director, and Mr. Kumulsey Premji as an additional director of the company. An auditor was appointed in Mr. Atmaram Gocouldass, on a remuneration of Rs. 125 per annum.

The usual compliment to the chairman closed the proceedings.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, JUNE 22.

The barometer has risen fast in the Punjab, and a slight depression over that province has disappeared elsewhere. Barometric changes are generally small, and in most places upward. Readings are highest in Ceylon and Malabar, and lowest in Oudh and Behar. Winds continue south-easterly on the Conkan Coast. North-westerly and westerly winds prevail over the greater part of the country, except at the Bay area and Lower Bengal, where the direction is southerly, the force being below the normal. The temperature is generally decreasing, except in parts of the Punjab and Bengal; the mean temperature being normal in Punjab and Burma, and above in other provinces; the excess being eleven degrees in the Central Provinces, and the maximum being very high everywhere. The highest maximum is 113 in Raipur. Rain has fallen in Burma and the West Coast.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 21st June, 1891.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·709
Temperature of the Air	86·2
Wet Bulb Thermometer	80·1
Dew Point	78·0
Relative humidity of Air	·771
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	5·3
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	91·0
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	78·2
General Directions of Wind*	W, SE, SW, WSW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	202
Fall of Rain	1·01
Total fall during month	1·39
,, ,, year	1·59
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 22nd June	0·07

* From midnight to midnight.

WRITING before the arrival of the Czar in Moscow a correspondent there says: The precautions taken for the safety of the Czar recall the worst times of the Nihilist terror. Regiment after regiment of the Guards has been sent from St. Petersburg to watch the railway line, so that probably the whole corps of Guards is encamped along the railway. In Moscow the police have visited every house along the route by which the Czar will pass to the Kremlin, and orders have been issued that no window will be allowed open at the time of the procession. Similarly all houses in the great square, where the review is to be held have been inspected, and the windows are ordered to be closed on the review day, and this although the weather is very oppressive and open windows are very desirable.

MEDICAL AID TO THE WOMEN OF INDIA.

A MEETING was held in the Sheldonian Theatre, Oxford, on May 29, in support of Lady Dufferin's movement for supplying female medical aid to the women of India. The Vice-chancellor of the University, the Principal of Hereford, with the doctors, proctors, and the heads of houses, together with the Mayor, Alderman Buckell, and the Corporation in their robes, received the Marchioness of Dufferin in the Divinity School, and a procession to the theatre was formed. The company included the Earl of Northbrook and Lord and Lady Reay, Sir William and Lady Hunter, the Dean of Christ Church and Mrs. Liddell, Sir C. and Lady Crosthwaite, the Earl of Kerry, Lord Basil and Lady Victoria Blackwood, the Bishop of Calcutta, Sir W. and Lady Markby, Prof. Max Muller, Sir Harry Verney, the Warden of Merton, Lord Hardinge, Sir Steuart and Lady Bayley, Lady Lyall, General C. L. Showers, Surgeon-General and Mrs. Madden (Netley), Col. John Robertson, Sir Andrew Scoble, Sir H. Acland, Sir W. Anson, Lieut.-Col. Harry Cooper, and the President of St. John's.

The Vice-chancellor said the meeting had been called to give a welcome to the Marchioness of Dufferin and Ava and to those representatives who had come down to give her their support; and, in the second place, to hear an account of the great work which Lady Dufferin had been so instrumental in forwarding.

Lord Northbrook said it was within the recollection of some of them that during the lives of several present the Western science of medicine, and especially of surgery, had been restored, if not introduced, into the East. Although that introduction or restoration had been a distinguished success; although the members of the medical Anglo-Indian service had been remarkable for their professional ability and other high qualifications; although Indian medical men had arisen who were taking a high place, both scientific and practical, in India; yet it must be admitted by all those who had paid the slightest attention to the subject, that all they had done till within the last few years, touched only one half of the vast population of India. Three hundred millions or more of Indian women were, by custom and feeling, debarred from taking any share in the benefits that recent science had conferred upon womankind in the mitigation of pain and in the diminution of disease. It was left to those who had been connected with India quite recently to endeavour to suppy this great deficiency. The first originator, as he believed, of the movement, was Her Gracious Majesty the Queen (cheers), and it was fit, indeed, that a movement for benefitting so many millions of women should be inaugurated when a lady occupied the august position of Sovereign of the United Kingdom and Empress of India. But the task of initiating and shaping the project had been the task of the Marchioness of Dufferin and Ava. (Cheers.) Lord Dufferin used no exaggerated language when he said that if the programme for supplying female medical aid to the women of India could be carried out, there would ensue, in the course of time, a greater alleviation of suffering in millions of homes in India than had been afforded them during the whole of the present century, either by the spread of civilisation or by the efforts of the Government. This movement, inaugurated by Lady Dufferin, founded, as she herself once said, on love and common sense, and built on such sure foundations, could not fail to succeed. (Cheers.) It probably would be the case at some future time, that the ladies in India would, from their education, their knowledge, and their ability, take most of the places at the head of the female medical hospitals in India; but at present that time was far distant. It was the opinion of the central committee in India, shared, he believed, by those who had paid most attention to the subject, that lady doctors from England should be despatched to take charge, at any rate, of the largest medical hospitals in India, and, that being the case, it would be readily conceded that it was for the branch in the United Kingdom to provide the outfit, passage-money, and make other such payments, so that they, at least, in this country, would bear some share of the great work which was being carried on mainly by the subscriptions raised among their fellow-subjects in India. He regretted to say that, according to last year's report, the United Kingdom branch received in donations only £300, and in subscriptions only £127, making a total of £427, to meet an estimated outlay of £1,200. He was boand to say that he thought this was not very creditable either to the patriotism or the intelligence of the great mass of the people of this country. He believed, himself, that the reason the subscriptions were so small was simply because the knowledge of the want had not been widely diffused, and that a meeting such as this one, in which the want could be made publicly known, would soon meet the demand which the United Kingdom branch made upon the public. (Cheers.)

Sir Henry Acland said there could be no doubt that a body of women, highly trained in the various departments of medicine, had long been required for India.

Lord Reay said that a very eminent administrator declared on a recent occasion that we held India by force. Now everything depended upon what they understood by force. We had that force of which a conspicuous and noble example was quite recently given us by that young commander, Lieutenant Grant. (Cheers.) We had another force which we had imported into India—namely, the great force of English education, which had transformed the Indian people, which had given them English sentiments, English sympathies, and new aspirations. We had, further, imported by our missionaries that great moral force of Christianity. (Cheers.) But this movement was applying Christian principles to Christian practice, and as such it had a first claim on Christian people. Until this movement was started there was hardly any relief given to the suffering women of the great Indian Empire. Every lady-doctor who went out to India represented a feeling of sympathy for our Indian fellow-subjects, and every lady-doctor who practised in India gave a guarantee of the permanent connection of England with India. As to the results of the movement, the number of women who had received medical aid during 1890 was computed to have been no less than 411,000, and by far the greater part of this relief had been afforded by thirty-eight hospitals of various sizes, all directly governed by, affiliated to, or connected with the association. Thirteen lady-doctors and twenty-seven assistant surgeons and female medical practitioners were now working in connection with the fund, nine of the lady-doctors having been specially sent out from England, while the branch returns showed that 204 pupils were studying at the medical colleges and schools in India.

The Marchioness of Dufferin, who was enthusiastically received, said: I have been asked to say a few words myself on this occasion, and although I feel quite unequal to the task of addressing so large an audience, I must at least endeavour to express to you my deep sense of the kind and generous manner in which you have received me, my warmest thanks to those who organised this meeting, and my heartfelt satisfaction at the evidence this great assembly gives of the interest and sympathy with which the work of providing female medical aid for the women of India is regarded in the University and city of Oxford. Every such mark of British sympathy and approval is a stimulus and encouragement to the work in India, and I always feel that the way in which English men and women there, and native princes and native gentlemen, have laboured for this object and have spent their time and money in promoting it, deserves recognition here, while the charity itself, aiming at the diminution of suffering and the saving of life amongst millions of helpless women, should surely not appeal in vain to the English nation. Lord Northbrook, Lord Reay, and Sir Henry Acland have told you so much about the work itself that I only wish to add one word with regard to the English branch of the association with which I am now more immediately connected. I want you to remember that the weak we undertake is purely Indian, that we have no hospitals in England, and are connected with no institutions here, and that it is in India you must seek results. Nor can I close these few remarks without bearing my testimony to the enormous growth of this medical work in India during the last two years, and under the presidency of Lady Lansdowne. New hospitals and new branches have sprung up in all directions, and the last annual report is one long record of good work, well begun and well accomplished. At the same time I must remind all those who interest themselves in the matter, that although the progress made has been astonishing to all who, knowing the country well, feared that prejudice and custom would retard the work amongst the people, yet we are only at the beginning of our labours. What we have done is only a drop in the ocean compared with what remains to be done, and it is for this reason I thank you so heartily for coming here to-day, because I feel that your sympathy and your interest may awaken responsive chords in other parts of England, and that, with a more earnest desire to help the work of the association, the support we so greatly need to carry on our share of the expenses and the responsibilities of this great Indian charity, may be forthcoming (Cheers.)

The Dean of Christ Church proposed, and the Mayor of Oxford seconded, a vote of thanks to Lady Dufferin.

Sir Harry Verney read a letter from Miss Florence Nightingale, in which she said: "The work has my greatest good-will. God speed Lady Dufferin and all her good works for India, for He speeds such work as hers—work so thorough, knowledge so complete, affection so wise as she gives to the women of India. You will remember that during her time in India I did everything I could to help and further the wise work of hers which I so much admire."

THE BACCARAT SCANDAL.

THE action at the instance of Sir William Gordon-Cumming against Wilson and others came on Monday, June 1, before the Lord Chief-Justice of England and a special jury at the Royal Courts of Justice. The plaintiff has brought the action to recover damages for slander from the defendants, Mr. and Mrs. Lycett Green, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Stanley Wilson, and Mr. Berkeley Levett. The plaintiff claims £5,000 damages from each of the defendants, and the pleadings set forth that the slander consisted of an accusation that the plaintiff had cheated at cards. The case excited much interest, and for an hour before the proceedings commenced persons began to endeavour to gain admission. Only persons possessing special permits, however, were allowed to enter. The galleries were occupied almost exclusively by ladies, and the body of the Court with members of the bar. Among those in Court was the Prince of Wales. The Solicitor-General (Sir Edward Clarke, M.P.) and Mr. C. F. Gill appeared for the plaintiff. Sir C. Russell, Q.C., M.P., Mr. Asquith, Q.C., M.P.; Mr. C. Matthews, Mr. H. Lopes, and Mr. A. Russell appeared for the defendants.

THE CASE FOR THE PLAINTIFF.

The Solicitor-General, in opening the plaintiff's case, said it was a simple question which the jury had to try—Ay, or No—Did Sir William Gordon-Cumming cheat at cards? It was a serious question, involving his honour and his reputation, and his whole career. It was an interesting question, for the interest in the case was not confined to those who were actually parties to it. The matter had been discussed already in the press and elsewhere, and the persons who were mentioned in the case, some of whom would be called as witnesses, were persons of the highest station, and the circumstances out of which this accusation arose were circumstances of such a character as had naturally made them a matter of great public interest. The case involved the career of a distinguished soldier, who out of the 43 years of his life had spent 23 in the service of his country in the army. In 1879 he was in the Zulu war, and had a clasp for Ulundi. In 1882 he was at Tel-el-Kebir, and had a medal. He was in the Camel Corps in Egypt in 1888, and received two clasps. In fact his career most distinguished, and he had consequently advanced in his honourable profession. He was also a man of means, with a seat in Scotland, and a house in town. He enjoyed the personal friendship of the Prince of Wales, and it was of this gentleman, so placed, in the enjoyment of every blessing which fortune could give him, that it was alleged he had cheated his friends at cards.

SIR W. GORDON-COMMING IN THE WITNESS-BOX.

Sir W. Gordon-Comming, on being called and examined by the Solicitor-General, said he was 42 years of age. He went to Tranby Croft on 8th September. After dinner there was conversation, and at eleven o'clock they began to play baccarat. There was no proper baccarat table, and three whist tables were put together. On that occasion His Royal Highness took the bank, with General Owen Williams for croupier. The amount of the bank was declared at £100. Those at the table could not make more than £100. The banker could not receive more than £100 nor pay more than £100. If a banker won on the first coup £50, he would then have £150, and the players might stake collectively up to that amount. The banker could not lose more than the amount with which he started—viz., £100. He won the £25 the first night once and the second night twice or three times. His attention was not called to any complaint as to the play. On the following day, the 9th September, he went with the party to Doncaster races. On the second evening they played at a different table. The bank was stated again as £100 bank, the Prince of Wales being banker; General Owen Williams, croupier; and Mr Sassoon attending to the counters. Plaintiff again sat next but one to General Williams, but this time on his left instead of his right. Lady Coventry was sitting next to him, but not being experienced with baccarat, he helped her, she staking small sums. Next sat Mrs. Green and her husband, and Mr. Wilson. About twelve persons played altogether, including Mr. Berkeley-Levett. Other persons were standing about the room. Mrs. Sassoon, as helping the counters, was practically in attendance on the game. On the evening Mr. Arthur Stanley Wilson won five coups running. At the time he was handling the cards he (plaintiff) said he thought he seemed to know very little about baccarat, and he was astonished he had won five coups. On that evening nothing was said to him (plaintiff) about his play. At the end of the play His Royal Highness spoke to him (plaintiff) about his success, and plaintiff replied that he could not help being successful at such a table. Including the £75 on £100 he won £225 on the two nights' play. On the following morning Lord Coventry said that something very unpleasant had taken place. "Some of the people here object to your manner of playing baccarat." I said. "Good God, Lord Coventry, what do you mean?" He said, "Certain people in the house assert you have resorted to foul play at baccarat, and they have gone to the Prince of Wales." I asked him what they said I did. He said he did not know; but they asserted that I was guilty of cheating. I said, "It is a foul and abominable charge. It is impossible for me to be under this charge. What am I to do?" I said I would place myself entirely in their hands. Later in the evening Lord Coventry and General Owen Williams came to me again, and said the Prince of Wales wished to see me. I went to His Royal Highness. I said—"I ask for an interview, because I hear that certain people in the house have

and did you then after seeing her card increase your stake, putting a £10 counter over a £5 stake? No, I did not.

Did you, after this incident, with your pencil push an additional stake across the line after the cards had been dealt?—No. I do not recollect Mr. Lycett Green then leaving the room, or a note being sent in to me from Mrs. Wilson.

I put it to you whether later in the evening you did not increase your stake after the cards were dealt?—No.

Sometimes after the cards were favourable and sometimes after the banker had declared his point?—Never.

Did you think that in signing that paper you were doing a dishonouring act or not?—I thought I was doing a foolish one.

Did you think you were doing a dishonouring act?—I was doing a dishonouring act to myself in signing it. At the time I had no thought of it. But since then I do think it a dishonouring act.

Though you knew that in the eyes of those valued friends you were a dishonest man, you were content to remain so as long as secrecy continued?—I had no alternative.

Then, I ask you, what has altered the fact now, except that this story has become public property?—Do you ask me why I took these present steps?

I question what has altered the state of things?—Well, the thing had become such public property that if I had not taken these steps the matter would have been taken up by my clubs and my regiment.

THE PRINCE OF WALES EXAMINED.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales was next called by the Solicitor-General, who examined His Royal Highness as follows:—

On the evening of the 8th September, sir, you had travelled down to Tranby Croft.—Yes.

And on the evening of the 8th and on the evening of the 9th had played baccarat at the times mentioned by plaintiff in his evidence—Yes.

You, sir, took the bank on both occasions?—I did.

It is a fact, sir, that at the end of the second evening's play Sir William Gordon-Cumming showed you his tableau, and that a remark passed as to his winning?—I think so.

And at the time that tableau was shown you, nothing had occurred to give you the smallest suspicion as to his play?—Nothing whatever.

It was not I believe, sir, until the evening of the 10th that any communication was made to you in regard to the alleged bad play?—Not before then.

May I ask by whom the communication was made to your Royal Highness?—By the Earl of Coventry.

And is it a fact that before dinner on the evening of the 10th your Royal Highness had not heard a statement from any one except Lord Coventry?—Nobody.

Cross-examined by Sir Charles Russell.—May I ask, sir, was that paper any suggestion of yours, or was it a suggestion of some one else in which you acquiesced?—I acquiesced with the suggestion made by Lord Coventry.

Do you recollect, at the interview which Sir William Gordon-Cumming had with you in the presence of General Owen Williams and of Lord Coventry, his asking you whether you could believe the statement, or to that effect, and what answer you made to him?—I think he asked me such a question.

Did you, sir, desire to act under the circumstances of the case as leniently as you could, out of regard to Sir William Gordon-Cumming?—Most certainly.

A JUROR CROSS-EXAMINES THE PRINCE.

A Juror (to the Prince of Wales).—Are the jury to understand that you were banking on these two occasions, and saw nothing of the alleged malpractices?

The Prince of Wales—It is very usual for the banker, when dealing the cards, not to see anything; and especially when you are playing with friends in a country house you do not for a moment suspect any one will play unfairly.

The Juror—What was your opinion at the time of the charges that were made against the plaintiff?

The Prince of Wales—The charges made against him were so unanimous that I had no other course open to me but to believe them.

The Solicitor-General—I take it that His Royal Highness's answer to the first question of the juror was that he had not seen any malpractices.

The Prince of Wales was understood to assent to this.

GENERAL OWEN WILLIAMS' EVIDENCE.

General Owen Williams was called and examined by the Solicitor-General, who asked—About what time and by whom was the first communication made to you with respect to any suggestion about Sir William Gordon-Cumming?—On Wednesday, at about seven o'clock, Lord Coventry came to my room and said that something disgreeable had happened, and asked me to go to his room to discuss the question. I had then no idea what this question was.

Did you go to Lord Coventry's room?—I did.

Did you there meet any other person?—I arrived with Lord Coventry, and found in the room Mr. Arthur Wilson, Mr. Lycett Green, Mr. Berkeley, Mr. Levett, Lord Edward Somerset, and Captain A. Somerset.

By which of these gentlemen was the statement made?—By Mr Lycett Green.

I ask you a question which is to be answered "Yes" or "No." Prior to the dinner hour on the evening of the 10th did you hear any statement as to facts by any one other than Mr Lycett Green?—No.

You had determined upon the suggestion to the Prince of Wales of its being hushed up before Sir William Gordon-Cumming had been seen at all?—Yes, and before the witnesses had been heard.

You say it was pointed out to these gentlemen that an expose would mean a horrible scandal. Where and by whom was it pointed out?—By Lord Coventry and myself.

Do you remember on the second night, when you were acting as croupier, His Royal Highness making any remark to the plaintiff?—Yes. Before the play began His Royal Highness told him to take his hands off the table or move them further back, because he could not see what the stake was, and that it did not look well.

Did Mr Lycett Green tell you in detail what specific acts of cheating he complained of?—He did not give any specific occasion, but he left no doubt on the minds of Lord Coventry and myself that those who said they had witnessed the cheating had foundation for what they said.

THE DEFENCE.

Sir Charles Russell addressed the jury on behalf of the defendants on Wednesday (June 3) and said he need not enlarge upon the serious nature of the case. The Solicitor-General had, in effect, invited the defendants to say that they were mistaken in imputing the charge to the plaintiff which had been made against him. The defendants would have been glad if they could have taken that course, but they had found it impossible to do so. In no spirit of bitterness towards Sir William Gordon-Cumming they felt bound to come before the jury, and state upon oath that which they had previously stated as far back as September last. Was it possible to believe that these five persons were mistaken in what they were going to say upon oath that they did see? Then who was it that declined to be confronted face to face with the accusers? Why, Sir William Gordon-Cumming himself. He had been accused of cheating, and had virtually admitted his guilt.

DESCRIPTION OF THE ALLEGED CHEATING.

Mr. Arthur Stanley Wilson having been sworn was examined by Mr. Asquith as follows:—

Mr. Wilson, are you the son of Mr. Arthur Wilson of Tranby Croft?—I am.

How old are you?—Twenty-two.

Are you well acquainted with the mode of the play and the rules of the game?—Most certainly.

Now, on this evening, you have told us you were sitting next the plaintiff?—Yes.

Did you observe where the plaintiff placed his stake?—Yes, I did most certainly. He placed it on the top of a sheet of white notepaper which he had in front of him.

Before the Prince dealt the cards did you look round the table?—Yes, to see whether they were playing high or not.

Did you notice the stakes of the plaintiff?—Yes, it was one £5 counter. This was before the deal.

On what was it placed?—On a sheet of notepaper.

What was the colour of the counter?—Red. I looked at the same time all round to see what the other stakes were being played.

At the close of the game what was the plaintiff paid?—£15 with three red counters.

That was the first coup of the game?—Yes.

What did you notice next?—The next thing I noticed was Lord Edward Somerset taking up the cards.

He was a member of your tableau, and was seated immediately to the left of the plaintiff?—Yes.

Go on.—I noticed that Sir William was stooping, with his hands in front of him, and there was one £5 counter staked by him on the sheet of notepaper again.

Well?—He was sitting with his hands over the £5 counter, leaning forward. He saw what card Lord Edward picked up, and I saw something red in the palm of the plaintiff's hands. Lord Edward had a natural, a nine and a court card: and immediately the plaintiff saw what card it was, he opened his hands and let drop down three more £5 counters, and he was paid £20 for the coup.

What was the next thing you noticed?—I saw him sitting with his hands in much the same position. I cannot say who was then taking up the cards. The plaintiff was sitting precisely as he was the time before. Whoever it was took up the cards drew a very bad card, and I think we were "baccarat." Immediately upon that the plaintiff drew back his hands and let fall on to his counters a counter out of his clasped hands, but I don't know what value the counter was. Directly I saw this I turned round to him and whispered. "My God, Berkeley, this is too hot." He said, "What do you mean?" I said, "This man next me is cheating." He said, "What utter folly. You must be mistaken. It is absolutely impossible." I said, "Well, look at him."

Did he look?—Yes, he looked, and a few coups afterwards he turned to me and said, "It is too hot."

In the meantime had you seen anything yourself?—I had seen his hands in a suspicious place, but I had made no remark.

After Mr. Levett had said this to you, did you notice anything in the plaintiff's play?—Yes, I saw him cheat again. This time he had not got his hands in the same position. He had got them back over his own counters, and immediately he saw the card was favourable he looked down. He had got £5 on the table. The only thing he could see close to the paper was a £2 counter, and that he pushed forward with a pencil and was paid £7.

I saw the butler and arranged for another table upon which to play on the following night. The table had a line drawn upon it so as to prevent any cheating. I told my mother what I had done, and said. "At any rate, I think that will stop him; he won't be able to cheat to-morrow." That is all that happened on that night.

The party next day went to the races, came back to dinner, and after dinner there was a game of baccarat again?—Yes; there was.

Now, tell me if you noticed anything, and what, about the plaintiff's play on the second night?—The first thing I noticed for certain was that Lady Coventry was taking the cards.

She was taking up the cards?—Yes; and Sir William was helping her.

Did you notice what Sir William had staked?—Yes. He had staked only £5. He helped her and looked over her hand. She had a seven, and he said, "Don't take card." Then I saw his hand come out with something under it, which he was covering and I noticed that while the Prince was asking the other side he worked the hand up to the white line. Then it came round for the Prince of Wales to take a card, and he took one; and when he saw the card he said either, "I am baccarat" or "A two." At all events it was a low card. Immediately after this Sir William worked a £10 counter just over the edge of the line, and it was about four inches away from the other counter, the original £5 stake.

Both over the line?—Yes. Both over the line but the £10 was only just over the line.

Then your table had won?—Yes.

And had to be paid?—Had to be paid, certainly, on paying the £5.

By whom was the £5 paid?—The Prince of Wales, so far as I can remember; but the £10 counter was overlooked. On noticing this Sir William looked up and said. "I beg your pardon, sir, there is another 'tenner' here that you have forgotten;" and then the Prince of Wales said, "I wish you would put your stakes in a more conspicuous place."

Now, can you tell me any other incident that you noticed on the second night?—Yes; there was another case I saw on the second night. I can't remember who took up the card, but at all events the card was taken.

Favourable to your tableau?—Yes.

Did you observe what Sir William Gordon-Cumming had staked before the card was played?—As far as I can remember, it was a £5 counter that he had staked originally. Immediately he saw the card was favourable he took up the long pencil, and there was a £5 counter near the line that he flicked just over the line with the pencil. He quickly flicked the counter over the line.

Did you see anything else that night?—No; not.

CROSS-EXAMINATION OF MR. A. S. WILSON.

Now, sir, I will read the record of what you said, which, as you are aware, has been signed by General Williams and Lord Coventry, and confirmed by the Prince of Wales.

"After returning from the races on the 10th inst., Mr. Lycett Green having previously taken counsel with his father on the matter, made a statement to Lord Coventry to the effect that his brother-in-law, Mr. J. Wilson had told him that on the evening of the 8th Sir William Gordon-Cumming systematically placed a larger stake on the table, after the card had been declared in his favour, than he had originally laid down, and when the cards were against him he frequently withdrew a portion of his stake, by these means defrauding the bank."

Is that a true account of what Mr. Lycett Green in your presence said?—It is more or less. He may not have said the plaintiff withdrew the stake frequently.

Answer my first question, aye or no. Is that an accurate statement of what Mr. Lycett Green said in your presence?—I should say not quite.

Did Mr. Lycett Green in your presence say that you had told him that "Sir William Gordon-Cumming systematically placed a larger stake on the table after the card had been declared in his favour than he had originally laid down?"—Yes, certainly.

And you used the word "systematically?"—Yes; I daresay I did. I cannot swear that I used it; but I fancy I did.

THE PRINCE AND THE COUNTERS.

In the course of cross-examination on Thursday, June 4, Mr Wilson said he had never played baccarat with the counters used at Tranby Croft, nor with any other counters. He had never seen these particular counters before the evening they were used. He was aware that they belonged to the Prince of Wales, who brought them into the house with him. There were no such counters at Tranby Croft.

On the second night, did it so happen that all the persons who knew of the accusation were sitting close by Sir W. Gordon-Cumming?—More or less.

And the whole party sat down with the idea that this little chalk line was there to prevent Sir William Gordon-Cumming doing something?—Certainly.

Why did you not at once say, "Sir William Gordon-Cumming, you only put down one £5 counter?"—Because there were ladies present.

You sat at the table for an hour afterwards, and staked your money upon the success of the cards upon which Sir William Gordon-Cumming was cheating?—I did.

EXAMINATION OF MR. BERKELEY LEVETT.

Mr. Berkeley Levett, examined by Mr. Charles Matthew, said he was a Lieutenant in the Scots Guards; he had known Sir W. Gordon-Cumming since 1885; was a year and a-half in the same battalion. Witness was twenty-seven years of age.

Did you continue to notice the play?—The plaintiff had a £5 counter as his stake, and when the banker declared the cards our tableau won. On this occasion he had added a £5 counter, and was paid £10. I returned to Wilson and said, "it is too hot." The game continued for about half an hour after this. I remember going to my own room that night, and young Mr. Stanley Wilson went with me into my bed-room. I threw myself down on the bed. There was a conversation between me and Mr. Wilson which lasted about an hour.

So you came to the conclusion it was dishonestly done, and not an accident?—It was no accident. I came to that conclusion.

There was nothing except the fact that Mr. Wilson had told you he was cheating and led you to the conclusion?—Only that.

MR. LYCETT GREEN IN THE BOX.

Mr Lycett Green, the next witness, was examined by Mr. Asquith, Q. C.,—Mr. A. Stanley Wilson told him about the plaintiff's cheating. He said he had seen it himself, and that Mr. Berkeley-Levett had also seen it. Witness asked what he was going to do when Mr. Wilson told him he had arranged for a new table, which would prevent the cheating. Later on he spoke to his wife about it. There was no arrangement about watching the plaintiff.

Replying to Mr Asquith, he said that after the plaintiff had put a counter down he saw him push a blue counter over the line after the cards had been declared favourable to him. The value of the counter was £2. In another instance, witness saw Lady Coventry holding a card, and Sir Wm. Gordon-Cumming was looking over her hand. He saw the plaintiff then look round as if to see whether anybody was looking, and then he gradually got a counter from underneath one hand, which was covered by the other hand, and he flicked the counter over the line. He had originally put down a £5 counter. The Prince of Wales paid the £5 counter, and then Sir Gordon-Cumming said—"There is £10 more to come here, and witness believed His Royal Highness said. "Owen, give him another tenner," and the plaintiff received counters amounting to £15.

The £10 counter was pushed over the line after the Prince had declared the card?—Decidedly.

You have no doubt about that?—Not the faintest.

MRS. LYCETT GREEN CALLED.

Mrs. Lycett Green was next called and examined by Sir Charles Russell.—Witness continued that she noticed nothing about the plaintiff on the first night except that he appeared to be lucky, and was winning. She went out next morning for a walk with her husband when he told her that her brother had seen Sir William Gordon-Cumming cheating. He did not tell her anything about the new table, but she noticed it at night when they began to play again.

She was positive that she saw him put out the additional £5 counter, and that he was paid £10. She told her husband that night what she had seen, and he told her what he had seen. She had not mentioned the matter to any one until the legal proceedings were taken.

MRS. ARTHUR WILSON.

The day the mail left Mrs. Arthur Wilson was called. She was examined by Sir C. Russell.

What was the year when you had a house at Ascot?—1889.

Was Mr. Bowles a guest at your house?—No.

Did you entertain Mr. Bowles last year?—He came in for about half-an-hour and played baccarat. My daughter and I played.

Do you recollect any comment being made, as to want of knowledge of the game of baccarat, on the part of your daughter?—No.

Examination continued: At the game of the 8th, I noticed my son looking at me once or twice, with a puzzled expression, but he did not say anything.

Did he make any communication to you afterwards?—Yes, a very horrible one.

What is it?—That he had seen Sir William Cumming cheating at cards.

Did he say anything about Mr. Levett?—I think he mentioned that Young Berkeley had seen him too.

What did you say?

Witness (in an agitated voice): I said, "Oh, you must be mistaken. It is impossible."

You and your daughter were very intimate with one of his relations?—Very.

You were very dear friends?—Very dear friends.

Did your son say anything as to what he was going to do?—He said, "I have ordered another table. I do not think he can cheat again to-morrow."

I don't know whether at the time you made any communication to your husband or not?—No, I did not. I did not wish to trouble him. I should tell you that my son came and said:—"We have made it impossible for him to cheat to-night, as we have made a chalk line round the table, and it is virtually impossible."

Had there been any agreement made by any one to watch Sir William?—Witness (impreasively): Certainly not.

Or any arrangement as to the position any one should occupy at the table during play?—Witness (in a deprecatory voice): Oh no; it was purely accidental how the others sat. His Royal Highness asked me to sit by him.

Is it a fact that after you had received the communication from Mr. Lycett Green, the whole matter passed out of your mind?—Entirely.

Did you attempt to take notice of his play?—No.

Did you recollect observing Mr. L. Green leave the room?—Yes. He afterwards said to me, "I have seen the scoundrel, Sir William Cumming, cheat twice. What can be done? It is perfectly horrible."

How long after the note was received by you did the play continue?—About three-quarters of an hour.

Now, having got this communication, did you look to see what Sir William was doing?—Yes, I did.

You were sitting on the left of the Prince of Wales, on the left tableau, and Sir William was sitting opposite to you, on the right table, so you were looking across?—Yes.

Do you recollect who had the cards at the time you first noticed? I believe the second time round it was Lady Coventry.

You remember the first round?—I remember him asking for the £10 to be paid, but I did not know it was cheating. I remember His Royal Highness saying, "I wish you would let me see your stake."

The case was proceeding when the mail left.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE, June 5.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Sir H MPlowden, B	Col D W Inglis, B Inf
Mr J White, BCS	Maj G W Anson, BSC
Mr A Christie, BCS	Capt G A Money, BSC
Mr A Cadell, BCS	Capt L S Newmarch, B
Mr J Kennedy, B	Surg-Maj P J Freyer, MBB
Mr J J McLean, B	Surg-Maj F C Nicholson, MBB
Mr H F Evans, B	Surg-Maj D D Cuningham, B
Mr O H Brookes, B	Surg C W E Forster, B
Mr A Haynes, B	Mr P T S Large, M
Mr J T Johnstone, B	Mr C E Brasier, M
Mr E M Davies, B	Col E Austin, MSC
Mr R T Young, B	Maj M W Saunders, MRA
Mr C Hicks, B	Brig-Surg B F Suffrein, M
Mr J W R Cowley, B	Mr E G Oliver, Bo
Mr W Causeley, B	Mr J Sumner, Bo
Mr H Blair, B	Mr H Scammell, Bo
Mr G Hawkes, B	Mr S Mansfield, Bo
Mr H Slade, B	Lt-Col J [illegible]nch, Bo SC
Mr F W Peterson, B	Lt-Col A H Mayhew, Bo SC
Mr J E Cooke, B	Capt G F N Tinley, Bo SC
Mr St L S Warden, B	Capt J R B Butler, Bo SC
Mr G A C Laval, B	Lt F R E Loch, Bo SC
Lt.-Gen Sir G T Chesney, KCB, CSI, CIE, BRE	Lt H Clowes, Bo SC
Col C H Garbett, BSC	Brig-Surg R Bowman, Bo
Col R M Jennings, B Cav	Surg-Maj A W F Street, Bo

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr J C E Branson, BSC. 3 mos	Surg-Maj J Moran, MD, M, 6 mos.
Mr G P Spooner, B, 6 mos	Surg-Maj R Pemberton, M, 4 mos
Col A P Broome, B Inf, 6 mos	Capt G B O'Donnell, Bo SC, 4 mos
Lt-Col W C Farwell, BSC, 4 mos	Lieut H N Roome, Bo SC, 4 mos
Maj E L Durand, CB, MSC, 17 mos	
Surg-Maj R M Downie, MD, B, 7 days	

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Capt G S Goldsmid, BSC	Surg-Maj M R Downie, MD, B.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

THE NATIVE TROOPS AT THOBAL.

In the House of Commons on Monday, June 1, Viscount Curzon asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether he had taken into consideration the great gallantry displayed by the native troops engaged at Thobal under Major Grant; and whether he would recommend that some recognition of their services should be granted. Sir J. Gorst: Yes, the Government of India has determined, with the approval of the Secretary of State, to recognise the great gallantry of the native troops under the command of Major Grant in the following way:—The Order of British India will be conferred on all the officers; and the Order of Merit will be conferred on the non-commissioned officers and certain selected men; these commissioned and non-commissioned officers fit for promotion, to receive a step of rank, and six months' pay and allowances to be given to all ranks, including camp-followers. (Cheers.)

FACTORY WORK IN INDIA.

On Thursday, June 4, in reply to Mr. S. Smith, Sir John Gorst said the new Indian Factory Act put restrictions upon night working in factories in the case of women, and prohibited it in the case of children. Substantially, the night temperature in Indian factories was frequently as high as 95 degs. Power was given to proclaim factories in which upwards of twenty were engaged. Most of the cotton-ginning factories in Bombay would, he understood, be proclaimed.

MRS. GRIMWOOD.

The same day Mr. Labouchere asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether there was an Indian order which could be conferred upon ladies for distinguished services in India; and whether, if so, it was intended to confer it on Mrs. Grimwood.

Sir J. Gorst: The Secretary of State regrets, in view of the courage and devotion exhibited by Mrs. Grimwood during the attack upon the Manipur Residency and the retreat, that there is no Indian order which can by its statutes be conferred on ladies for distinguished services.

Mr. Labouchere asked for what services the Star of India was conferred on ladies.

Sir J. Gorst: I think the Star of India is not conferred on ladies. It is restricted to the male sex.

THE OLD GARRISON OF LUCKNOW.

Members of the old garrison of Lucknow, who took part in the memorable defence during the Mutiny, dined together on Wednesday night (June 3) in the Holborn Restaurant, under the presidency of General C. A. Barwell, C.B., to renew past acquaintanceship, keep green the memory of a great achievement, and fraternise with survivors of the gallant soldiers who accomplished the equally famous relief. The following members of the old garrison were present:—Gen. C. A. Barwell, Lieut.-Gens. J. J. M'Leod-Innes, V.C., and D. Macfarlane; Major-Gen. G. Hutchison; Colonels T. T. Boileau, B. Chambers, W. G. Cubitt, V.C., H. L Evans, C. W. Fletcher, and R. C. Germon; Captain G. L. Kevi; Surg.-Gen. Sir J. Fayrer; Surg-Maj. H. M. Greenhow, Deputy-Surg.-Gen. S. B. Partridge; and others. Gen. Havelock's relieving force was represented by Maj.-Gen. G. S. Macbean, C.B., Col. F. E. A. Chamier, and Mr. H. D. Willock.

The Queen of Spain's reason for retarding the completion of the palace, which is being built at San Sebastian, has at last been divulged. The palace is built privately by the Queen, and it is in order to prevent overdrawing her banking account that she has determined to have the building finished only in the course of next year, when she is able to pay the architects.

MAJOR GRANT'S ACCOUNT OF THOBAL.

Lieutenant-General Douglas Grant has kindly favoured the *Irish Times* with the following letter, in which Major Grant, V.C., tells the story of his adventures to his mother. The letter is dated from Camp Palel, Manipur, April 16, 1891:—

Here in peace and plenty and well and fit. On March 27, morning, 35 men of 43rd Goorkha Light Infantry came into Tummu reporting there had been a great fight at Manipur on 25th. Chief Commissioner Grimwood, the Resident, came who came to see me with wife, Colonel Skene, and many others killed; and 503 Goorkhas killed, prisoners, or fled to Assam; the 35 men of 43rd Light Infantry had been left at the station, Lungtobal, four miles south of Manipur, and after the others broke, they retreated to Tummu in 48 hours, only halting four hours or so, fighting all the way, and losing several killed. I wired all over Burmah and asked for leave to go up and help Mrs. Grimwood and rest to escape, and got orders at 11 p.m. on 27th. At 5 a.m., 28th, I started with 50 of my men, 160 rounds each, 30 Goorkhas, Martini rifles, 60 rounds, and three elephants; marched till 5 p.m., then slept till 1 a.m., 29th; marched till 2 p.m., slept till 11 p.m.; marched and fought all the way till we reached Palel at 7 a.m., 30th, having driven 150 men out of a hill entrenchment and 200 out of Palel, at the foot of the hills, without loss. Elephants could only go one mile or so an hour over those hills, 6,000ft. high, between this and Tummu, but road very good. Prisoners taken at Palel said that all sahibs killed or escaped; Mrs. Grimwood escaped to Assam. Poor Melville, who had stayed a week before with me at Tummu (telegraph superintendent), killed on march. I marched at 11 p.m., 30th, and neared Thobal at 7 a.m., meeting slight resistance till within 300 yards of river 3ft. to 6ft. deep and 50 yards broad; there, seeing a burning bridge I galloped up on poor "Clinker" (the old steeplechasing Burman tat I had just bought on selling my Australian mare "Lady Alice"), and was greeted by a hot fire from mud-walled compounds on left of bridge and trenches on the right in open all across the river. I saw the wooden bridge was burnt through and made record-time back to my men, emptying my revolver into the enemy behind the walls. My men were in fighting formation; ten of my men, 2nd Burmah Battalion of Punjaub Infantry (new name), and ten Goorkhas in firing line at six paces interval between each man, and 20 of my men in support, 100 yards rear of flanks in single rank, and 20 of my men and 20 Goorkhas reserve, baggage guard, 300 yards in rear with elephants, and 30 followers of the Goorkhas (Khasias, from Shillong Hills). We opened volleys by section (ten men) and then advanced, one section firing a volley, while the other rushed forward thirty paces, threw themselves down on the ground, and fired a volley, on which the other section did likewise. Thus we reached one hundred yards from the enemy, where we laid for about five minutes, firing at the only thing we could see—puffs of smoke from the enemy's loop-holes, and covered with the dust of their bullets. I had seen one man clean at my side, and had felt a sharp flick under my arm, and began to think we were in for about as much as we could manage; but the men were behaving splendidly, firing carefully and well directed. I signalled up the supports to come up wide on each flank; they came with a splendid rush and never stopped on joining the firing line, but went clean on to the bank of the river, within 60 yards of the enemy, lying down and firing at their heads, which could now be seen as they raised them to fire; then the former firing line jumped up, and we rushed into the water. I was first in, but not first out, as I got in up to my neck and had to be helped out, and got across nearer to the bridge, the men fixing bayonets in the water.

The enemy now gave way, and ran away all along, but we bayoneted eight in the trenches on the right, and found six shot through the head behind the compound wall. At the second line of walls they tried to rally, but our men on the right soon changed their minds, and on they went, and never stopped till they got behind the hills on the top of the map; our advance and their retreat was just as if you rolled one ruler after another up the page on which the map is. When I got to (A) I halted in sheer amazement. The enemy's line was over a mile long. I estimated them at 800, the subadar at 1,200; afterwards heard they were 800 men besides officers. They were dressed mostly in white jackets with white turbans and dhoties, armed with Tower-muskets, Enfield and Snider rifles; and about 200 in red jackets and white turbans, armed with Martinis, a rifle that will shoot over twice as far as our Sniders. I simply dared not pursue beyond (A), as my baggage was behind, and beyond them I had seen two or three hundred soldiers half a mile away on my right rear. At 8 a.m. I was in the three lines of compounds, each compound containing a good house about 30ft. by 20ft. (one room), and three or five sheds and a paddy-house. We carried over our baggage on our heads, leaving a strong party at (A), and set to work to prepare our position for defence. I had used 80 of our 160 rounds per man; only one man was killed. I found I was slightly grazed; no damage, and three of my six days' rations, and I could not hope to reach Manipur; therefore I must sit tight till reinforced from Burmah, or joined by any of the defeated Goorkha Light Infantry troops from Cachar. We filled the paddy-house with paddy, about a ton, and collected much "goor" (sugar-cane juice) and a little rice and green "dhal" and peas from the adjoining houses. Then I cleared my field of fire—i.e., by cutting down the hedges near and burning the surrounding houses and grass; my walls were from 2ft. to 4ft. high and 1ft. to 3ft. thick, and I thought enough. Put men on half ata and dhal, shot a mallard (wild duck on the river), and spent a quiet night with strong pickets. On April 1 at 6 a.m., my patrols reported enemy advancing in full force from their new position. I went to (A), where picket was, and took a single shot with a Goorkha's Martini into a group of 10 or 12 at 700 yards. The group bolted behind the walls at (B), and the little Goorkhas screamed with delight at a white heap left on the road, which got up and fell down again once or twice, none of the others venturing out to help the poor wretch. Then a group assembled on the hill, 1,000 or 1,100 yards off, and the Goorkha jemadar fired, and one went rolling down the hill. I fired again, but no visible effect. The enemy then retired under cover; but at 3 p.m. they advanced in full force. I lined wall (A) with 50 men, holding the rest in reserve in the fort. The enemy advanced to 600 yards, when we opened volleys, and after firing at us wildly for half an hour, they again retired to 800 yards, and suddenly from the hill a great "boom," a scream through the air, then 50ft. over our heads a large white cloud of smoke, a loud report, and fragments of a 9lb. or 10lb. elongated common shell from a rifle cannon fell between us and our fort; a second followed from another gun, and burst on our right; then another struck the ground and burst on impact to our front, firing a patch of grass they went on with shrapnel. I confess I was in a horrid funk, for although I knew that artillery has little or no effect on extended troops behind a little cover, I dreaded the moral effect on my recruits, who must have had an enormously exaggerated idea of the powers of guns; but they behaved splendidly, and soon I had the exact range of the guns, by the smoke and report trick, 900 or 970 yards; and after half an hour, during which their fire got wilder and wilder, both guns disappeared, and only one turned up on the farther hill, 1,500 yards from (A), from which they made poor practice, as the Goorkhas' bullets still reached them, and they only ran the gun up to fire, and feared to lay it carefully. All this time the enemy kept up their rifle fire, from 600 to 800 yards, but I only replied to it when they tried to advance nearer.

By this time it grew dark, and when we could no longer see the enemy we concentrated in the fort, as the enemy had been seen working round to our left. I sent the men back one by one along the hedges, telling each man when and where to go; none of them doubled. It was quite dark when I got back, and posted them round our walls, which seemed so strong in the morning, but were like paper against well laid field guns; I felt very, very bitter. I was proud of the result of my personal musketry training of my "butchas" (children), all eight months' recruits, except ten or fifteen old soldiers, who set a splendid example, and talked of what skunks the Manipuris were compared to the men they had fought in Afghanistan and the North-west Frontier; but they all said they had never seen such odds against them before. Our total day's loss—a pony killed, and one man slightly wounded. All night the enemy kept up a long-range fire without result, which was not replied to. I tied white rags round our foresights for night firing. I slept for about two hours in my east corner, and at 3 a.m. turned out to strengthen the walls in four places against shell fire, made a covered way to the water, and dug places for cover for followers. Luckily much of the compound was fresh ploughed, so we only had to fill the huge rice baskets with the clods; and the ration sacks, pails, my pillow-case, and a post-bag I had recovered, everything with earth; and soon I had five parapets in front and flanks, each giving cover for eight or ten men. The enemy had retired behind the hill. At 3 p.m. a patrol reported a man flag-signalling. I went out with a white flag and met a Goorkha of the 44th, a prisoner in the Manipuris' hands, who brought a letter signed by six or eight Babu prisoners, clerks, writers, post and telegraph men, saying there were 50 Goorkha prisoners and 58 civil prisoners, and imploring me to retire. If I advanced they would kill the prisoners; if I retired the Durbar would release them and send them to Cachar. I said those prisoners who wished, could go to Cachar, and I would retire to Tummu with those who wished to come with me. I also wrote to the Maharajah, and also on the 2nd, 3rd, 4th, and 5th messages passed from me to the Maharajah and his two brothers, the Jubraj and the Senapati, the heir and commander-in-chief. The Maharajah wrote saying he was not responsible for the outbreak, and the Senapati told the messengers he had 3,000 men in front of me and would cut us all up. I wrote refusing to move without the Goorkha prisoners at least, and said, "I didn't care for 5,000 Manipuri Babus." At last the Jubraj said the prisoners had been sent away to Assam, and sent me 500lb. ata and 50lb. each dhal and ghee to retire with. I sent back the rations and refused to move without a member of the Durbar as a hostage, to remain at Tummu till prisoners arrived at Cachar and Kohima. They offered me a subadar. I said he was no one. I had signed all my letters as Col. A. Howlett, commanding 2d B. Regt., to impress them with my strength and importance, and put on the subadar's badge of rank in addition to my own.

The next morning (6th) they attacked again at dawn, and as I had only 70 rounds per man for Sniders, and 30 for Martinis, I closed into the fort. At first, after 40 minutes' shelling, they made determined efforts to cross the walls, 100 to 200 yards in my front and left; but nearly every man was hit as he mounted the walls, and then they remained firing from behind the walls. At 8 a.m. a good lot had collected behind the wall 200 yards from my left. I crept out with 10 or 12 Goorkhas, who held my rear and right under the hedge, and drove them with loss by an attack on their right flank, and we bolted back to the fort without loss. Then at 11 a.m. there was firing from behind the hedges to our front with a weapon that rang out louder than their rifles. I crept out with a havildar and six Goorkhas close in the ditch under the hedge, out to our front from our right, up to within ten yards of the nearest of them. They opened a wild fire and bolted as we attacked their left flank, but then we found ourselves in a bit of a hole, for 30 or 40 were in a corner behind a wall 6ft. high, over which they were firing at us. I had my D. B. 16-bore shot gun and six buckshot and six ball cartridges. As they showed their heads over the wall they got buckshot in their faces at twenty yards. When my twelve rounds were fired, and the Goorkhas also doing considerable damage, we rushed the wall, and I dropped one through the head with my revolver, and hit some more as they bolted. When we cleared them out we returned to the fort along the ditch, having had the hottest three minutes on record, and only got the Goorkha havildar shot through the hand and some of our clothes shot through. We had killed at least ten. Next day we visited the corner and found blood, thirty Snider and fifteen Martini cartridges, and one 4-inch-long Express cartridge, .500, which accounted for the unaccountable sounds I had heard. Next day I heard I had killed the "bhuda" (old) Senaputty, or the Commander-in-Chief of the old Maharaja, father of the present lot of scoundrels, and also two generals; but that is not yet confirmed. Well, as I said, we bolted back into the fort, and I had 30 minutes' leisure to go all round my fort, and found I had only 50 rounds per man, enough for one hour's hard fighting, and only 25 Martinis; so I ordered all the men to lie down behind the walls, and one man in six kept half an hour's watch on their movements. The men had orders not to fire a shot till the enemy were half-way across the open adjoining compounds, but the enemy declined to cross the open, and the men did not fire a shot all day. I picked off a few who showed their heads from the eastern corner, where I spent the rest of the day, the men smoking and chatting, and at last took notice of the bullets cutting the trees a foot or six inches over their heads. Thus the day passed, the enemy retiring at dark, and we counted our loss—two men and one follower wounded, one by shell, one pony killed, two wounded, two elephants wounded, one severely, and my breakfast spoilt by a shell which did not frighten my boy, who brought me the head of the shrapnel which did the mischief—I will send it home to be made into an inkpot with inscription—and half my house knocked down. Next day, 7th, quiet, improved post and pounded dhan to make rice. Saturday, 8th, ditto. Large bodies of Manipuris seen moving to my right rear a long way off. At 5, 7th, two Burmans came with letters from the Maharajah to the Viceroy, a letter from Civil to poor killed Chief Commissioner. I opened and found that a large army comes up from Burmah "at once." A small party three or four days before would have been of more use. Maharajah's letter a tissue of miserable lies and stupid excuses.

At noon, 8th, white flags appeared, and a man stuck a letter on road and went back. Went and found it contained a letter from Presgrave, with orders from Burmah for me to retire on first opportunity, and he was not to reinforce me but to help me to retire. I was sick, but the orders were most peremptorily worded. So at 7-30 p.m., on a pitch-dark rainy night, we started back—a splendid night for a retreat, but such a ghastly, awful job! We had two wounded elephants with us, and made just a mile an hour, only seeing our hands before our faces by the lightning flashes. I had to hold on to a sepoy's coat, as I could see absolutely nothing, but they see better in the dark than we do. We were drenched to the skin, and were halting, taking ten paces forward when the lightning flashed, and then halting the column half an hour at times; but the feeble Manipuri, of course, would not be out such a night, and we passed through three or four villages full of troops without a man showing. At 2 a.m., 9th, a man said, sleepily, "The party has come"—that was all—and the next moment Presgrave had my hand. He had heard that I was captured and all my men killed or taken at two different places; had returned nearly to Tummu, but the two Burmans with Maharajah's letter to old him where I was, and he marched 36 hours without kit or rations, only halting for eight hours and was coming on to Tummu. He went back to meet some rations, and then, after passing the night in a Naga village, returned to Palel and here with 180 men and 11 boxes of ammunition—40 of them our mounted infantry. At Palel we found three or four hundred Manipuri soldiers, who did not expect us. They saw us half a mile off, and bolted after firing a few shots. I went on with the mounted infantry, and after trotting till within 300 yards of the retreating army, we formed line on the open and went in. I rode for a palki and umbrella I saw, and shooting one or two on my way got close up, but a hundred or so had made for the hills on our right and made a short stand, and suddenly down went poor Clinker on his head, hurling me off. Jumped up—I was covered with blood from a bullet-wound in the poor beast's foreleg just below the shoulder. Two men came up. I twisted my handkerchief round with a cleaning-rod above the wound, stopping the blood from the severed main artery, and refilling my revolver, ran on. By this time the men had jumped off and were fighting with the enemy on the hill; the palki was down, and I fear the inmate of it escaped. We killed 40 of them without loss, excepting poor Clinker and another pony. After pursuing three miles we stopped and returned to the infantry, which were rather out of it, though they doubled two miles. Found poor Clinker's large bone broken and had to shoot him at once. We collected the spoil and returned to camp, where we had a quiet night, and were joined by the Hon. Major Charles Leslie and 400 of his 2-4th Goorkhas and two mountain gu

THE BIRTHDAY GAZETTE.

NEW PEERS.

THE Queen has been pleased to confer the dignity of a Peerage of the United Kingdom upon the following gentlemen:—Sir George Stephen, Bart; Samuel Cunliffe Lister, Esq.

PRIVY COUNCILLORS.

The Queen has also been pleased to approve that the following be admitted to Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council:—Aretas Akers Douglas, Esq., M. P.; the Hon. Evelyn Ashley; William Lidderdale, Esq.

BARONET.

The Queen has also been pleased to confer the dignity of a Baronetcy of the United Kingdom upon the Right Hon. Peter O'Brien, Chief Justice of the High Court of Justice in Ireland.

KNIGHTS.

Her Majesty has also been pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood upon—Henry Bennett, Esq., Mayor of Great Grimsby; Archibald Geikie, Esq., LL.D., Director-General of the Geological Survey of the United Kingdom; Henry Reader Lack, Esq., Comptroller-General of the Patent Office; Gustavus Nathan, Esq., Her Majesty's Consul-General at Vienna; H. Oakley, Esq., General Manager, Great Northern Railway; Walter S. Prideaux, Esq., Clerk to the Goldsmith's Company; William Charles Windeyar, Esq., Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court of New South Wales; Walter Thomas Wragg, Esq., Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court of Natal; Julian Emanuel Salomons, Esq., Q.C., Member of the Legislative Council of New South Wales; Robert Gillespie, Esq., of the Dominion of Canada.

ORDER OF THE BATH.

To be Ordinary Members of the Military Division of the First Class, or Knights Grand Cross:—Gen. Sir Samuel James Browne, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., V.C., Indian Staff Corps; Gen. Sir Charles Patton Keyes, K.C.B., I.S.C.; Gen. Sir John Ross, K.C.B., Commanding the Troops in the Dominion of Canada: Lieut.-Gen. Sir John Chetham M'Leod, K.C.B.; Lieut.-Gen. Sir Henry Evelyn Wood, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., V.C., Commanding the Troops, Aldershot.

To be Knights Commanders:—Admiral Sir Francis Leopold M'Clintock, Kt., R.N.; Gen. William Templer Hughes, C.B., I.S.C.; Gen. Charles Cureton, C.B., I.S.C.; Gen. John Field, C.B., Bom. Inf.; Vice-Admiral George Willes Watson, R. N., Commander-in-Chief, North America and West Indies; Lieut-Gen. Charles Craufurd Fraser, C. B., V. C.; Lieut-Gen. Wilbraham Oates Lennox, C. B., V. C., R. E.; Lieut-Gen. William John Williams, C.B., R.A.; Maj-Gen. and Honorary Lieut-Gen. Henry Edwin Weare, C.B.; Maj-Gen. and Honorary Lieut-Gen. Alexander Abercromby Nelson, C.B.; Director-General of the Army Medical Department, William Alexander Mackinnon, C.B.; Lieut-Col. and Col. (temporary Maj-Gen.) Henry James Alderson, C.B., half-pay R.A., Director of Artillery.

To be Companions, Military Division:—Maj-Gen Thomas Rose Nimmo, I.S.C.; Capt. Walter Stewart, R.N.; Col (temporary Maj-Gen.) Henry Le Guay Geary, Commanding R.A., Southern District; Lieut-Col. and Col the Hon. George Patrick Hyde Villiers, C.M.G., Grenadier Guards; Capt Alan Brodrick Thomas, R.N.; Capt. Henry Coey Kane, R.N.; Lieut-Col. and Col. William Popham Dicken, D.S.O., I.S.C.; Lieut-Col. and Col. Swinton John Browne, I S.C.; Lieut-Col. and Col. Francis William Boileau, I.S.C.; Lieut.-Col. and Col. Robert Cecil Richard Clifford, I.S.C.; Lieut.-Col and Col. James Calder Stewart, I.S.C.; Lieut.-Col. and Col. Francis William Collis, I.S.C.; Lieut.-Col. and Col. Joseph Gabbet, I.S.C.; Lieut.-Col. and Col. Thomas Fraser, C.M.G., R.E.; Col. James Alleyne, A.A.G., Aldershot; Lieut.-Col. and Col. John Frederick Maurice, Professor, Staff College; Col. Henry Richard Abacie, Regimental District; Chief Inspector of Machinery John Harold Heffernan, R.N.; Col. James Woodward Scott, A.D.C., R.M.L.I.; Lieut.-Col. and Col. Bindon Blood, R.E.; Lieut.-Col. and Col. Arthur Godolphin Yeatman-Biggs, R.A.; Major and Brevet Col. Charles Holled Smith, the King's Royal Rifle Corps (Governor-General of the Red Sea Littoral and Commandant, Suakin); Lieut.-Col. and Col. Richard Westmacott, D.S.O., I.S.C.; Col. Arthur Singleton Wynne, A.A.G., Curragh; Lieut.-Col. and Col. Frederick Meyer Wardrop, 12th Lancers; Major and Col. John Hartley Sandwith, R.M.L.I., D.A.A.G., Egypt; Major and Col. Charles Coghlan Smyth, Welsh Regiment; Principal Veterinary-Surgeon James Drummond Lambert, Veterinary Dept.; Col. William Gustavus Nicholson, Military Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief in India; Brigade Surgeon Robert Waters, M.D.; Lieut.-Col. Arthur James Poole, half-pay; Honorary Lieut.-Col. Edmund Grey Skinner, A.C.G. of Ordnance, O.S. Depart.; Lieut.-Colonel Wodehouse Dillon Richardson, A.S.C., D.A.A.G. Egypt.

To be Ordinary Members of the Civil Division of the Third Class, or Companions, viz:—Lieut.-Col. and Col. Robert Young Armstrong, R.E., Inspector of Submarine Defences; Robert Giffen, Esq., Assistant Secretary, Board of Trade; Honorary Col. William Macdonnell, Chief Paymaster, Army Pay Department; Frederic Lacey Robinson, Esq., Commissioner of Inland Revenue; Guy Douglas Arthur Fleetwood Wilson, Esq., War Office.

DISTINGUISHED SERVICE ORDERS.

The Queen has further been pleased to give orders for the following appointments to the Distinguished Service order, viz:—Chief Inspector of Machinery Henry Benbow, Royal Navy; Col. Elphinstone Waters Begbie, Madras Infantry, Assistant Adjutant-General, Madras; Major and Col. Francis William Rhodes, 1st Dragoons, Military Secretary to Governor, Bombay; Capt. and Brevet Lieut.-Col. Ian Standish Monteith Hamilton, the Gordon Highlanders, A.A.G. (for Musketry), Bengal; Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. Ralph Arthur Penrhyn Clements, South Wales Borderers; Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. Henry Hamilton Settle, R. E. (attached to Egyptian Army); Honorary Lieut.-Col. Frank Graham Wintle, A.C.G. of Ordnance, O.S. Depart.; Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. Harold Pemberton Leech, Royal Engineers; Surgeon-Major James Sutherland Wilkins, I.M.S.; Major Charles Comyn Egerton-Indian Staff Corps, A.A.G., Punjab Frontier Force; Major Alfred Mansel, R. A.; Capt. William Richard Yielding, I.S.C.; Capt. John Robert Beech, C.M.G., 20th Hussars (attached to Egyptian Army).

STAR OF INDIA.

Philip Perceval Hutchins, Esq., C. S. I., Madras Civil Service, Member of the Council of the Governor-General of India, to be a Knight Commander; Col George Herbert Trevor, M. S. C., Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana, to be a Companion.

INDIAN EMPIRE.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to make the following appointments:—To be a Knight Grand Commander, His Highness Mir Ali Murad Khan, Talpur of Khairpur; to be a Knight Commander, Charles Bradley Pritchard, Esq., C. S. I., Bo. C. S., Member of the Council of the Governor of Bombay; to be Companions, Nawab Absum Ullah, of Dacca; John Prescott Hewett, Esq., B. C. S.; Rai Kanti Chunder Mukarji Bahadur, Diwan of Jaipur; Dr. William Schlich, Ph.D.; Maharaja Mahendra Singh, of Bhadawar; Captain Francis Edward Younghusband, 1st (King's) Dragoon Guards; Vincent Robinson, Esq; Khan Bahadur Muncherji Navasji Murzban.

ST. MICHAEL AND ST. GEORGE.

To be Ordinary Members of the Second Class, or Knight Commanders:—Richard Southey, Esq., C.M.G., formerly Colonial Secretary of the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope and Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Griqualand West; John Forrests, Esq., C.M.G., Premier and Treasurer of the Colony of Western Australia; George William Robert Campbell, Esq., C.M.G., on retirement from the office of Inspector-General of Police and Prisons of the Island of Ceylon; to be an Honorary Member of the Third Class, or Companion:—Dato Sri Amar d'Raja Abdul Rahman, Secretary to His Highness the Sultan of Johore, G.C.M. G., K.C.S.I.

To be Ordinary Members of the Third Class, or Companions:—William Grey-Wilson, Esq., Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Island of St. Helena; Colonel John Elliott, C.B., Inspector-General of Police in the island of Barbados; Thomas Dickson Foote, Esq., late President of the General Legislative Council of the Leeward Islands and of the Legislative Council of Antigua; Frederic Mitchell Hodgson, Esq., Colonial Secretary of the Gold Coast Colony; George Chardin Denton, Esq., Colonial Secretary of the Colony of Lagos; Lieut.-Col. Alexander Chalmers McKean, for services of Zululand, &c.; David Wilson, Esq., Lieutenant-Colonel Commanding the Rifle Volunteers in Trinidad, and Sub-Intendant of Crown Lands of that Colony; Charles Shortt Dicken, Esq., Secretary to the Agent-General in London for the Colony of Queensland; Charles James Ward, Esq., for services in connection with the Jamaica Exhibition; George Stiebel, Esq., for services in connection with the Jamaica Exhibition.

THE earnings of the North-Western Railway are still on the increase. The receipts from the passenger traffic for the week ending 6th June were slightly under the figures for the corresponding week of last year, but the goods department dealt with a vastly increased traffic and drew nearly two lakhs more. Compared with the corresponding period of last year, the gross receipts from 1st April to 6th June show an increase of some five lakhs.

THE L. W. CLOETE'S BANKRUPTCY.

IN the Court of Appeal on June 1, before the Master of the Rolls, Lord Justice Lopes, and Lord Justice Kay, the appeal by Mr. Cloete, formerly Consul-General for Persia, against a receiving order made against him by Mr. Registrar Goffard, was dismissed. Mr. Cloete contended that, having been appointed an honorary attache to the Persian Embassy on Jan. 7, 1891, he was privileged against all civil process. The Master of the Rolls said it was clearly made out before the Registrar that Mr. Cloete was born, and still was, a British subject. Having for some time past been doing work for the Persian Embassy without being a member of it, he managed to get his name set down in the lists of the Embassy as one of the attaches. He had never been recognised by the Foreign Office in that capacity. He (the Master of the Rolls) doubted whether, even if the appointment were perfectly honestly obtained and with a full knowledge of the facts on the part of the Persian Embassy, it would be sufficient to extend the privilege to a British subject. He was satisfied that the Persian Ambassador did not know all the circumstances of the case and the position of Mr. Cloete when he signed the appointment, and that if he had known the facts the appointment would never have been made.—Mr. L. W. Cloete appeared for the sixteenth time at the Marlborough-street Police Court, on June 3, and was committed for trial on the charge of having obtained £16,705 by false pretences and with intent to defraud Mrs. Agnes Annie Page. Bail was allowed.—Mr. Cloete ceased on June 2 to be an Honorary Attache to the Persian Legation.

INDIAN HISTORY.

AT the Society of Arts, on May 28, the last meeting of the session of the Indian section, Mr. Charles Lewis Tupper, Chief Secretary to the Government of the Punjab, read a paper on "The Study of Indian History." Sir Mountstuart E. Grant Duff, G.C.S.I., presided, and there were present: Sir A. C. Lyall, Sir O. T. Burne, Sir C. S Bayley, Sir G. Birdwood, Sir C. A Lawson, Mr. W. S. Seton-Kerr, Mr. Danvers (superintendent of the India Records Office), and others. Mr. Tupper urged that study should be given to authentic rather than constructive India History. Within the range of authentic Indian history he had in view the last half of the last century, and the events and tendencies of our own time, and those which immediately preceded them. He wished he could honestly dissent from the widespread opinion that Indian history was very dull as a means of intellectual enjoyment. The brilliant works of Macaulay, Sir Henry Maine and Sir Henry Lyall sufficed to show that it need not always be so; but for those who had no professional interest in its study, nothing short of genius was capable of enlivening it. Especially was this the case in the study of the contests of the different races. There was one possible point of contact between the history of India under British rule and that great drama of European progress, of which we might almost say, with Mr. Freeman, that all the past was gathered into Rome, and all the present springs out of it. Events were enlarging European history and transforming it into the history of the world. Modes of administration and laws —as, for instance, the Indian Penal Code and the constitution of the Indian provinces—evolved in India under the pressure of novel necessities, might yet have a part to play outside the Indian continent. He reviewed Indian history as compared with European history, and, with a view of showing the important events in regard to India during the last 150 years, made a comparison between the simpler growths of civilisation and more complex growths, and he contrasted forms of Government in India and forms of government in Europe, and he especially dwelt upon the ancient Roman government of the provinces, and compared that government with the British government of India. In conclusion he said that in Indian history were laid the foundations of administrative continuity, of competent acquaintance with Indian races and creeds, territories, and institutions. But there was a political value in the study of Indian history in connection with the duties of the services, which was not quite so obvious. The spread of that study might affect the amount of encouragement they received to sustain them in work which, whatever else it might be, was undoubtedly anxious and arduous. The Indian officials were the servants of the British people; and, in proportion as the past and present of British India were better understood at home, they should feel that they had the better chance of obtaining what was their greatest honour and their best reward—the sympathy of their fellow-countrymen.

A discussion followed, and Mr. Danvers in the course of this related that when room was being made at the India Office for new records some of the old records were sold as waste paper. The buyers better understood the value of these records than the sellers, and many of the papers thus sold to be destroyed had found their way to the British Museum.

REPORTED RENEWAL OF THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE.

THE statement that the Triple Alliance had been renewed is now (according to several Berlin correspondents) confirmed. Great efforts, it is said, were made at the eleventh hour by the French to keep Italy from joining the central Powers, but without success. The Berlin *Post* of May 30 states that the Marquis di Rudini quite recently formally communicated to the German and Austrian Governments the firm adhesion of Italy to the Alliance.

An Exchange company's telegram from Paris says:—It is stated in diplomatic circles here that not only have the Cabinets in Berlin, Vienna, and Rome come to an understanding for the basis of a renewal of the Triple Alliance, but also that a proposition has been communicated to the English Government in the hope of inducing her to join the Alliance.

The *Figaro* of June 3 publishes the text of a letter from M. Millevoye, deputy, to Mr. Labouchere, M. P., on the subject of an alleged undertaking by Great Britain to defend Italian interests. M. Millevoye says that Prince Napoleon summoned him to San Remo at the end of January, 1890, and informed him that he had just had a conversation with King Humbert, who spoke as follows:—"I have nothing to fear for the security of the Italian coasts, for I have received from the Cabinet of St. James's a formal assurance that the British fleet will unite with mine to shield Italy against any naval operations. My intentions are peaceful, but if war breaks out, I shall be able, thanks to the co-operation of the British fleet, to mobilise my army in security. I cannot say more, but I can affirm that the British and Italian Governments have exchanged despatches containing precise pledges, and I have full confidence in the written word of the British Government." The same journal prints a letter from M. Poignant, the publicist, who states that Prince Napoleon made a similar declaration to him in September.

GREAT BRITAIN AND PORTUGAL.

A *Times* telegram from Lisbon says the final bases of the Anglo-Portuguese treaty were agreed upon in London on May 28. The bases which were settled on the 14th April have been the subject of further negotiations, commenced by Senhor Bocage, and continued by Count Valbom. The hitch was caused by the wording of the treaty, which was not considered sufficiently clear.

The Cortes met on May 30, all the Ministers being present, except the Minister of Finance, who was in Paris. On June 2 Count Valbom, Minister for Foreign Affairs, presented the basis of the new treaty to the Cortes. He read a report in which he stated that neither he nor any one considered that the solution arrived at was a remarkable triumph for Portugal; but the terms which had been finally agreed upon appeared to him to be perfectly acceptable, because, to a certain extent, they protected the legitimate interests of Portugal, and in no way whatever wounded national susceptibilities. Sacrifices had been made, but Portugal had also obtained valuable concessions, not only of territory, but also in regard to the conditions under which she could exercise dominion. The measure was afterwards referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

It is stated that the Committee appointed to report upon the treaty considers that there is urgent public necessity to vote it according to the bases known, and to authorise the Government to sign and ratify it at once.

THE Trichinopoly District is to be re-demarcated and re-surveyed by the agency of the village Karnams, a system which has proved so eminently successful and economical in the North-West and Central Provinces. As the training and qualification of village officers in this Presidency are similar to those in the above Provinces the system will, it is expected, work just as well here. Survey schools similar to those in existence in the North-West Provinces, where there is a permanent Survey School at the head-quarters of each district under an instructor for instruction of village officers, are to be established in this Presidency for all surveyed districts.

THE PUNJAUB DINNER.

THE sixth annual dinner of the Punjaub Frontier Force Dinner Club was held at the Grand Hotel on Wednesday, the 3rd inst., and was attended by a large number of officers, who have been or are connected with the frontier. We are glad to say that this dinner club, which affords old friends a chance of meeting at least once in the year, appears to grow in popularity with each succeeding year of its existence. Appended is a full list of those present:—

Gen. Sir H. B Lumsden, K. C. S. I., in the chair. Generals C. Pollard, Sir P. S. Lumsden, Sir J. Hills-Johnes, Sir Henry Green, P. F. Gardiner, W. H. Paget, Sir J. W. MacQueen, R.C. Lawrence, G. Stewart, J. R. Sladen, J. P. W. Campbell, H. Tyndall, Sir F. R. Pollock, Sir D. M. Probyn, D. Moccatta, J. T. Walker, J. B. Beresford, C. A. Sim, W. T. Hughes and A. Fitzhugh; Colonels E. L. Ommaney, S. J. Browne, J. Charles Parry Lambert, H. F. Blair, A. Conolly, E. R. Conolly, F. Hammond, C. Young, Sir R. G. Sandeman, R. B. P. P. Campbell, C. Griffiths, H. M. Pratt, W. C. Anderson, T. Higginson, W. MacKinnon, C. H. T. Marshall, T. Shepherd, W. B. Aislabie, G. N. Money, T. M. Sandys; Captain, G. W. B. Swiney, F. H. Yate, A. C. Batten, R. F. Gartside Tipping, J. S. E. Western; Lieutenants W. Kirkpatrick, T. Jermyn, H. M. Allen, R. O. Creagh, F. G. H. Davies, C. H. Davies, P. J. Miles; Surg.-Gen. A. C. C. DeKenzy; Dep.-Surg.-General H. W. Bellew; Surg. B. J. Taafe. The following members of the Bengal Civil Service:—Sir D. C. Macnabb, Messrs. Brand Sapte, C. L. Tupper, A. C. Greer, H. St. G. Tucker, M. Longworth Dames, L. C. Probyn, and J. G. Cordery, with Mr. Austin Low, the Hon. Secretary.

THE EAST INDIA ASSOCIATION.

THE annual meeting of the East India Association—an organisation of Anglo-Indian and native gentlemen established in London and India "for the disinterested and independent advocacy and promotion, by all legitimate means, of the public interests and welfare of the inhabitants of India generally," and liberally supported by the Indian princes and aristocracy—was held on May 30, at the offices, Westminster Chambers, Victoria-street, Sir Richard Temple, M.P., presiding. The report of the council for the past year showed that the objects of the association have been carried on steadily with a view to increasing its usefulness and influence, unswayed by political partisanship in this country or by class feeling in India. Many of the suggestions made by the association and the principles advocated by it from time to time, have received the approval of the governing authorities, and have been wholly or partially accepted in the conduct of Indian affairs. During the year there has again been a considerable accession of membership. Sir Richard Temple was re-elected president of the association; and among the vice-presidents are the Marquis of Ripon, the Marquis of Tweeddale, Lord Harris, Lord Randolph Churchill, M.P., Lord Stanley of Alderley, Mr. Stansfeld, M.P., Sir George Balfour, M.P., Sir James Fergussou, M.P., General Scott, the Rao of Cutch, the Chief of Wadwan, the Maharajah Holkar of Indore, the Thakore Sahib of Gondal, the Chief of Palitana, Ragoonath Row, the Nawab of Joonaghur, and Mr. Gowrishankar Udeyshankar, C.S.I., together with a large administrative council, comprising about thirty gentlemen who have served in India in various civil, military, or commercial capacities. Gen. Sir Richard Meade, K.C.S.I., was elected chairman of the latter body (*vice* Gen. Sir Orfeur Cavenagh, retired from ill-health), and Mr. Justice R. H. Pinhey, late Judge of the Bombay High Court, vice-chairman.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON MONDAY, THE 22ND OF JUNE, 1891.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature (32°) and also to the sea level.

2. The 2nd column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides, and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Barometer, 8 a.m.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 a.m.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Variation 1st June to date.
Delhi	29·578	W	4	107·5	86·1	42	..	0·78	−1·17
Agra	29·604	N W	7	112·5	84·4	25	..	1·83	+0·11
Cawnpore	29·587	WNW	8	111·6	89·0	27	..	0·10	..
Allahabad	29·555	W	6	112·9	80·7	25	..	0·35	−1·84
Jhansi	29·602	N W	5	110·5	89·7	18	..	0·05	−2·05
Jacobabad	29·607	Calm	2	110·8	73·7	31	..	..	..
Karachi	29·675	W S W	17	96·0	79·2	81	..	0·01	−0·06
Ajmere	29·675	W	13	105·3	84·0	49	..	0·10	−0·99
Deesa	29·748	N N W	13	106·4	79·7	60	..	..	−0·58
Rajkote	29·728	W S W	12	103·9	76·6	75	0·90	0·96	−1·35
Veraval	29·736	Calm	9	84·8	80·0	91	..	..	..
Neemuch	29·725	W S W	18	102·9	80·6	60	..	..	−1·71
Indore	29·730	WNW	9	102·1	78·1	62	..	0·05	−4·47
Saugor	29·634	N N W	6	107·4	83·1	23	..	0·74	−2·49
Jubbulpur	29·632	W	3	105·0	81·6	32	..	1·83	−4·27
Hoshangabad	29·698	S W	1	108·5	87·0	41	..	..	−5·04
Khandwa	29·749	W	15	105·7	83·3	54	..	0·45	−3·37
Raipur	29·545	WNW	7	112·7	85·0	26	..	0·17	−6·60
Nagpoor	29·637	W	13	110·8	86·3	43	..	..	−6·24
Amraoti	29·703	WNW	14	108·9	81·4	43	..	..	−4·65
Akola	29·745	N W	14	107·8	78·7	52	0·11	0·11	−3·26
Surat	29·771	S W	F	96·1	82·5	76	..	..	−3·32
Malegaon	29·748	W S W	11	101·9	76·2	60	0·01	0·10	−3·41
Bombay	29·785	S S E	9	91·0	81·0	78	0·07	1·46	−11·17
Poona (Yeravda)	29·798	W S W	9	98·9	73·4	79	0·39	0·61	−2·40
Sholapore	29·798	W S W	11	93.2	72·0	73	0·18	0·44	−3·62
Ratnagiri	29·807	S E	8	89·9	76·4	81	0·39	1·06	−21·05
Belgaum	29·817	W	3	87·3	66·8	72	...	1·08	−4·96
Goa	29·830	N W	2	87·0	81·0	79	0·08	2·89	..
Karwar	29·833	S W	3	85·7	76·7	90	0·28	6·08	−22·24
Mangalore	29·873	N N W	4	86·8	72·4	93	3·08	22·87	−5·28
Calicut	29·893	N N W	10	82·8	74·0	85	2·56	24·45	−1·89
Cochin	29·917	N E	M	84·3	74·1	94	1·62	17·83	−3·90
Bangalore	29·873	W	4	80·2	66·9	80	..	8·37	+6·16
Secunderabad	29·797	S S W	15	102·3	75·2	68	0·02	0·12	−2·88
Masulipatm	29·676	N W	11	108·7	88·5	54	..	2·49	−1·04
Bellary	29·816	Calm	11	92·5	75·3	74	..	1·84	+0·71
Cuddapah	29·815	W S W	12	101·3	81·3	63	..	1·28	−1·33
Madras	29·720	WNW	12	95·3	82·5	69	..	..	..
Colmbatore	29·840	S	10	88·7	71·3	84	..	..	..
Trichinopoly	29·783	W S W	15	102·2	79·2	71	..	0·41	−0·49
Negapatam	29·754	W S W	4	101·1	79·9	62	..	0·08	−1·17
Colombo, (21st June).	29·886	S W	13	83·6	76·0	79	..	9·86	−3·00

Bombay local rainfall (19th) E. G. H=0·00 (0·08); G. T. H. =0·00 (0·00); C. P.=0·00 (0·35).

In column "Wind, rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has decreased slowly at Veraval, Rajkot, Surat and Karwar, but has increased elsewhere. The rise has been rapid at Secunderabad, brisk at Jacobabad and Neemuch, and moderate or slight in other districts. Readings are lowest in the neighbourhood of Raipur and highest in Ceylon. Gradients to the eastwards of Long. 76° are steep, and are generally slight elsewhere. The isobars indicate the existence of a small depression in the neighbourhood of Raipur. The barometer reads below the normal average at Allahabad, Raipur, Nagpur, Karwar, Mangalore, Calicut and at most stations in the Madras Presidency, and above it in other places. Winds are very unusual at Bombay and Ratnagiri, while in other parts of the Indian region they remain much the same as yesterday. The force has been strong at Karachi, Neemuch, Nagpur, Amraoti, Akola, Sholapur, Secunderabad, Masulipatam, Bellary, Madras and Trichinopoly. This morning the wind velocity was 24 miles per hour at Amraoti, 18 at Rajkot, Nagpur and Akola, 16 at Trichinopoly and 12 at Karachi, Rajkot, Indore and Hoshangabad. The maximum temperature is below the average at Sholapur, Bellary, Madras and Coimbatore, and above it elsewhere. The excess is considerable in Berar, the Central and North West Provinces, at the inland stations in the Bombay Presidency, and also locally at Secunderabad and Masulipatam. The highest maximum was 113° at Allahabad. Nights are more or less cool at Agra, Allahabad, Jacobabad, Karachi, Sholapur, Belgum, Mangalore and Cochin, and are hot in other districts. Humidity has increased at several stations and the skies are cloudy to overcast in Mysore, the Bombay and Madras Presidencies, on the Malabar Coast in Berar, and also at Nagpur, Raipur, and Veraval. Heavy rain has fallen at Mangalore (3·08"), Calicut (2·56") and Cochin (1·62"), and at Akola, Malegaon, Bombay, Sholapur, Ratnagiri, Poona, Goa, Karwar, Rajkot, and Secunderabad there have been light to moderate showers. The monsoon gradient between Cochin and Karwar is fairly normal, and conditions are very favourable for more rain there. To the north of Karwar as far as Bombay the gradient has decreased slightly and is to-day only half its average strength; hence light to moderate showers are probable. In Berar and at most stations in the Bombay and Madras Presidencies, humidity and other general weather conditions are slightly favourable for rain, and a few local showers may be expected. The isobars on the West Coast indicate that the weather off that coast is squally, and rain is probably falling out at sea.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE City Line s. s. City of Dundee, 2,612 tons, Captain E Halley, cleared yesterday for Liverpool, with a general cargo.

THE Schooner Paula, 283 tons, Captain P L Breymann, sailed yesterday for Port Louis and Mauritius, with a general cargo.

THE British s. s. Lanthony Abbey, 1,570 tons, Captain John Cooper, cleared yesterday for Antwerp, with a general cargo.

THE British s. s. President Garfield, 1,288 tons, Captain Geo. Cartmer, sailed yesterday for Antwerp, with a general cargo.

THE s. s. Taif, 878 tons, Captain J Hannah, sailed yesterday for Mauritius via Madras, with a general cargo and 6 deck passengers.

THE British s. s. Amana, 2,048 tons, captain G Kilgour, cleared yesterday for Marseilles, with a general cargo and one cabin passenger.

THE British s. s. Ebro, 1,591 tons, Captain W Morgan, sailed yesterday for Hull via Aden, with a general cargo and three deck passengers.

THE British s. s. Elmete, 1,276 tons, Captain D Williamson, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Manfredona, in ballast. The vessel is consigned to W and A Graham and Co.

THE British s. s. Strathesk 1,454 tons, Captain G Walker, arrived in harbour on Sunday last from Cardiff, with a cargo of 3,196 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Killick Nixon and Co.

MARINE DEPARTMENT NOTIFICATIONS.

The following notices to mariners are published:—

Information has been received from the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari that the undermentioned buoys on the coast of North Kanara have been removed from their positions before the burst of the south-west monsoon, on the dates noted against them:—

Murdeshwar Buoy on the 12th May 1891.

Bhatkal Buoy on the 23rd May 1891.

"Information has been received from the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari that the undermentioned buoys have been removed from their positions for the monsoon, on the dates noted against them:—

Alibag Buoy	... ...	20th May 1891.
Bankot Inner and Outer Buoys	...	20th "
Anjanvel Buoy	... ...	16th "
Chaldea Rock Buoy	... ...	18th "
Malvan Outer Rock Buoy	... ...	27th "
Ambalgad Reef Buoy	... ...	30th "
The Buoy put down to replace the Johnstone Castle	... ...	31st "
Malvan Harbour Buoy	... ...	2nd June 1891."

INDIA—WEST COAST.

North Kanara.

Information has been received through the Commissioner of Customs, Bombay, regarding the exhibition of lights at Tadri River, Honavar River and Butkul.

Tadri River.

(1)—A fixed white light is exhibited from a mast 20 feet high, at an elevation of 100 feet above sea-level, on the hill to the north of entrance of Tadri River.

The light is visible between the bearings of E. through N. to N. by W. ½ W., and should be seen in clear weather from a distance of 8 miles.

The light is for the benefit of native craft and coasting steamers making for the anchorage to the north of the port of Tadri.

Honavar River.

(2)—A fixed white light is exhibited from a mast 23 feet above sea-level, on the sand to the north of the entrance of Honavar River.

The light is visible between the bearings of S.E. through E. to N. by W. ½ W., and should be visible in clear weather from a distance of 6 miles.

This light is intended as a guide to native craft crossing the bar.

Butkul.

(3)—A fixed white light is exhibited from a mast 20 feet high, at an elevation of 100 feet above sea-level, on the hill to the north of the port of Butkul.

The light is visible between the bearings of S. E. by E. through E. to N. by E., and it should be seen in clear weather from a distance of 8 miles.

This light is for the benefit of native craft and coasting steamers making for the anchorage at Butkul.

Note.—The apparatus of each light is a ship's masthead lantern.

These lights are exhibited annually from 15th September to 15th June, and discontinued for the remainder of the year.

(The bearings are magnetic.)

By order of His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council,

B. H. POTTINGER, Lieut-General,
Secretary to Government.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—JUNE 22.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Veera	1536	Forth	A	W & A Graham & Co
" C. Macdonald	1716	Rule	A	F Muir & Co
" Ebro	1591	Morgan	B	F Muir & Co
" L. Abbey	1570	Cooper	D	W & A Graham & Co
" Cy. of Dundee	2612	Hailey	E	Sir C Forbes & Co
" Oriental	939	Forbes	F	B I S N Co
" Taif	878	Hannah	G	HajeeCassum Joosub
" Cyril	1545	Taylor	H J	
" Chelydra	1791	Gould	K	Beyts Craig & Co
" Langstone	1515	Thompson	M	W & A Graham & Co
" Thorntondale	1338	Hick	N	C. Eduljee
" Muriel	1504	Vasey	O	M Mackenzie & Co
" Eggleston e Abbey	1537	Vyoyan	P	W & A Graham &Co
" Swainby	1763	Greene	Q	F Muir & Co
" Castle Eden	1555	Shadwick	30 tons crane.	W&A Graham & Co
" Strathclyde	2151	White	Alongside	W & A Graham & Co.

Time-ball drops at Prince's Dock at noon, or Greenwich mean time, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
S.S. Lincolnshire	1741	Burgess	1	R. Bomanji.
" L. Tower	2071	Stewart	3	F Muir & Co
" Amana	2049	Kilgour	4	K Nixon & Co
" Falshaw	1483	Farnell	4	J Mackintosh & Co
" Knight Commander	2731	Thomas	6	K Nixon & Co
" Thisbe	1848	Costanso	7	J Janni.
" Amphitrite	2488	Vidos	8	A-H Lloyd's S N Co
" Lycia	2116	Jones	9	K Nixon & Co
" Rhenfels	1773	Weber	10	Glade & Co
" Whitefield	1500	Dalziel	11	Erusthausen & Co
" P. Garfield	1289	Cartmer	12	W & A Graham & Co
" Idar	2595	Hughes	13	E Bates & Co
" Kt. Errant	2210	Mathews	17	K Nixon & Co
" M. Anning	1349	Partridge	19	W & A Graham & Co
" Accomac	1629	Chambers	Alongside	The Captain.

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

I G S Magdala ..... Indian Marine

DEPARTURES.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
22	D. Balduino (s)	Cruciani	Genoa.
	City of Dundee (s)	Halley	Liverpool.
	Taif (s)	Hannah	Mauritius.
	P. Garfield (s)	Cartmer	Antwerp.
	Ebro (s)	Morgan	Hull.
	Paula (schooner)	Breymann	Port Louis, &c.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Steamer Amana, Kilgour, for Marseilles.
" Lanthony Abbey, Cooper, for Antwerp.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Siam, for Aden.
" Baghdad, for Persian Gulf.
" Kapurthala, for Karachi.
" Malwa, for China, &c.
" Elmete, for Marseilles.
" Amphit

NOTICES.

ALL ILLNESSES

for which Cod Liver oil is prescribed are cured by the

Fucoglycine Gressy

The only remedy of its kind containing all the principles of Cod Liver Oil and having an agreeable flavour

Approved by the United Medical Profession

Awarded various Medals

DOSE { For children.—One teaspoonful night and morning. For adults.—One tablespoonful night and morning.

Many **Testimonials** received

Gout, Stone, Gravel, Rheumatism

Can only be cured by **Lythia Ch. LE PERDRIEL'S** effervescing granulated salts of **Lythia**, taken in small doses are a sure remedy for **Stone, Gravel,** etc.

LE PERDRIEL'S

Adhesive Blistering Tissue

Dr REBOULLEAU'S

THAPSIA REVULSIVE PLASTER

None other allowed in the Hospitals

SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS

WHOLESALE: LE PERDRIEL & Cie, Paris

Consumption, Debility

Poverty of blood, loss of appetite

the best remedy

AROUD'S WINE

of cinchona

& of the nutritive principles of meat

It is an analeptic par excellence and powerful restorer of the strength.

Brou's Injection hygienic infallible, and preservative

Cures promptly, without additional means, all recent or chronic discharges of the urinary organs. Sold in Paris by J. FERRÉ (successor to Brou), Pharmacien, 102, rue Richelieu.

VERITABLE RICORD'S CAPSULES

of Copaiba & tar

These capsules possess the tonic properties of tar combined with the antiblennorrhagic action of copaiba. They do not fatigue the stomach and do not produce diarrhœa or nausea. They constitute the remedy par excellence in the treatment of discharges whether recent or chronic.

SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS

WHOLESALE: J. FERRÉ, Successor to Favrot, Brou and Aroud

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THE BEST of Anti-Bilious Remedies

Dr GUILLIÉ'S Elixir & Pills

have been used with the greatest success for over **60 YEARS** in cases of Constipation, Liver Complaints, Painful digestion, Epidemics, Fevers, Diseases of the Stomach, etc., etc.

The genuine **Dr Guillié's Elixir** and **Pills** bear the signature **Paul Gage.**

Wholesale: **PAUL GAGE, M.D.**

9, rue de Grenelle-St-Germain, Paris

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS.

LYMPHATIC, FEEBLE, DEBILITATED CONSTITUTIONS.

Scrofulous Cachexis, Green Sickness, Leucorrhœa, Difficult Menstruation, Anæmia, Constitutional Syphilis, Phthisis, etc.

BLANCARD'S CELEBRATED PILLS,

OF UNALTERABLE IODIDE OF IRON,

Approved by the Paris Academy of Medicine,

Are the best remedy.

BLANCARD & Co, 40, rue Bonaparte, PARIS.

And all good Chemists.

Scrofulous, Syphilitic Skin Diseases

SUCCESSFULLY CURED BY

Dr GIBERT'S Depuratory iodorised DRAGÉES & SYRUP

AUGENDRE, chemist, Maisons-Laffitte (Paris)

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Dr FRANCK'S GRAINS OF HEALTH

VERITABLES GRAINS de Santé du docteur FRANCK

CONSTIPATION! HEADACHE! CONGESTION!

The most SUCCESSFUL REMEDY

Insist upon having the BLUE label, printed in four colours

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CURED BY THE

Cigarettes Espic

Oppression, Suffocating, Coughs, Colds, Chest Neuralgia, &c.

Madras: Barrie & Co; *Bombay*: Kemp & Co; *Calcutta*: Dumaine

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SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS.

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Schweitzer's COCOATINA *The Best and Purest COCOA*

KNITTING WOOLS AND SILKS AT MILL PRICES.

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Guarantee the full weight of 16oz. to the lb. Their Wools and Silks are not weighted with heavy dyes or chemicals, but are all of the Best Quality and Pure Fast Dye. Write for the Free Samples. Purchase direct, and save 3d. in the Shilling. *Mention this Paper.*

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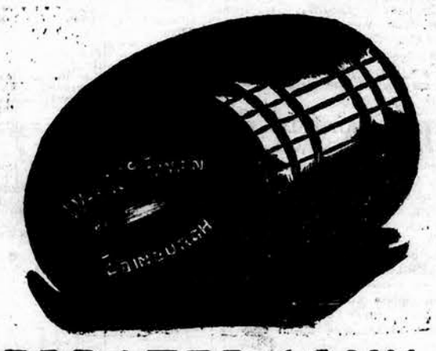
WM. McEWAN & CO., LD.,



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CELEBRATED ARMY ALE.

As supplied to the Troops in 54 gallon casks in Egypt, Malta, Australia, Colonies, Burmah, India, and

HER MAJESTY'S INDIAN MARINE STEAMSHIPS.

It is acknowledged to be of infinitely superior flavour, age, and ripeness to every other beer brewed, or imported into India.

OFFICERS

Are now using this fine Draught Ale in 18 gallon casks in their Messes and Clubs.

The Army and Navy supplied on most favourable terms.

SOLE IMPORTERS:—

CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY.

BASS GREEN DIAMOND

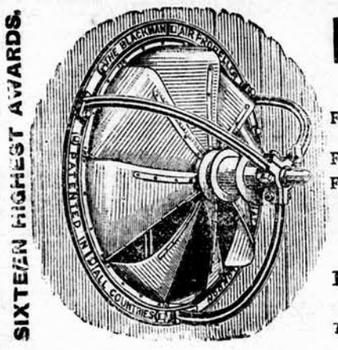
LIGHTER THAN GERMAN BEER.

Purest and Lightest ALE extant.

STONE'S BOTTLING BASS GREEN DIAMOND.

Can be obtained of Messrs. MACKENZIE, LYALL & CO., G. F. KELLNER & CO., CALCUTTA; and of the principal dealers in India.

SIXTEEN HIGHEST AWARDS.



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For **VENTILATING** Factories, Hospitals, Barracks, Public Buildings, &c.

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EXTRA SUPERIOR DRY — Giesler & Co Avize Champagne.

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IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Messrs. Giesler & Co. have decided in response to the repeated requests of their friends, to ship their EXTRA SUPERIOR DRY CHAMPAGNE (the wine so popular in LONDON) to the Eastern Markets. This wine as well as their well known INDIA BRAND can now be obtained of all leading Merchants in India.

HIGHEST AWARDS EVERYWHERE.

London, Paris, Boston, Philadelphia, Santiago, Melbourne, Sydney, Adelaide, Edinburgh, &c.

Pears' soap

FOR TOILET & NURSERY.

Specially prepared for the delicate skin of LADIES and CHILDREN and others sensitive to the Weather, Winter or Summer.

REDNESS, ROUGHNESS & CHAPPING PREVENTED.

FAIR WHITE HANDS

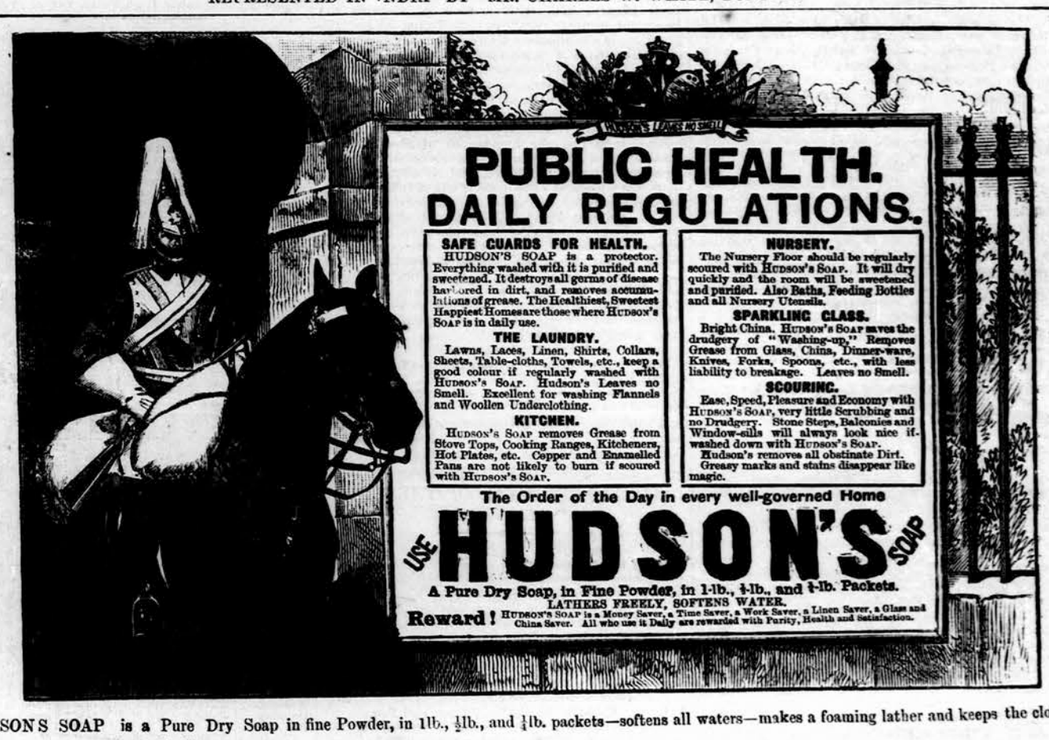
BRIGHT CLEAR COMPLEXION

SOFT HEALTHFUL SKIN

Prof. Sir R. ERAMUS WILSON, F.R.S. *(Late President Royal College of Surgeons, England)*

"PEARS' SOAP is an article of the nicest and most careful manufacture, and one of the most refreshing and agreeable balms for the skin."

REPRESENTED IN INDIA BY MR. CHARLES W. WHITE, BOMBAY.


PUBLIC HEALTH.
DAILY REGULATIONS.
SAFE GUARDS FOR HEALTH.
HUDSON'S SOAP is a protector. Everything washed with it is purified and sweetened. It destroys all germs of disease harbored in dirt, and removes accumulations of grease. The Healthiest, Sweetest Happiest Homes are those where HUDSON'S SOAP is in daily use.
THE LAUNDRY.
Lawns, Laces, Linen, Shirts, Collars, Sheets, Table-cloths, Towels, etc., keep a good colour if regularly washed with HUDSON'S SOAP. Hudson's Leaves no Smell. Excellent for washing Flannels and Woollen Underclothing.
KITCHEN.
HUDSON'S SOAP removes Grease from Stove Tops, Cooking Ranges, Kitcheners, Hot Plates, etc. Copper and Enamelled Pans are not likely to burn if scoured with HUDSON'S SOAP.
NURSERY.
The Nursery Floor should be regularly scoured with HUDSON'S SOAP. It will dry quickly and the room will be sweetened and purified. Also Baths, Feeding Bottles and all Nursery Utensils.
SPARKLING GLASS.
Bright China. HUDSON'S SOAP saves the drudgery of "Washing-up." Removes Grease from Glass, China, Dinner-ware, Knives, Forks, Spoons, etc., with less liability to breakage. Leaves no Smell.
SCOURING.
Ease, Speed, Pleasure and Economy with HUDSON'S SOAP, very little Scrubbing and no Drudgery. Stone Steps, Balconies and Window-sills will always look nice if washed down with HUDSON'S SOAP.
Hudson's removes all obstinate Dirt. Greasy marks and stains disappear like magic.
The Order of the Day in every well-governed Home
USE HUDSON'S SOAP
A Pure Dry Soap, in Fine Powder, in 1-lb., ½-lb., and ¼-lb. Packets.
LATHERS FREELY, SOFTENS WATER.
Reward! HUDSON'S SOAP is a Money Saver, a Time Saver, a Work Saver, a Linen Saver, a Glass and China Saver. All who use it Daily are rewarded with Purity, Health and Satisfaction.

HUDSON'S SOAP is a Pure Dry Soap in fine Powder, in 1lb., ½lb., and ¼lb. packets—softens all waters—makes a foaming lather and keeps the clothes a good colour.

HUDSON'S SOAP is excellent for washing Flannels and Woolen Underclothing, as well as Linen, Shirts, Collars, Sheets, Table Cloths, &c.

HUDSON'S SOAP for Washing-up. Hudson's is as good for Plates, Dishes, Knives, Forks, &c., as for Washing Clothes. Hudson's leaves no smell.

WILKINSON'S

ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF

RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Is the only Preparation recognized by the Faculty as a wonderful

PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD.

Those suffering from the effects of Tropical Climates, such as Torpid Liver, Attenuation of Body Eruptions, Debility, Lassitude, &c., &c., will, by taking this Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla, soon find relief and, ultimately, a cure.

It is asserted on *reliable* authority that by taking a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

The Superiority of WILKINSON'S Sarsaparilla.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—LANCET.

"We recommend your RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA."—MEDICAL REVIEW.

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—SIR B. MARTIN.

The late Lord Clyde, writing for WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA, says, "I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts, from anxiety and fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

"Your Essence of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA cured me of a Torpid Liver when all other remedies failed."—EARL OF ALDBOROUGH.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.

Many spurious, Worthless and injurious preparations are offered to the Public.

See that both Bottle and Label have the Name, Address, also Trade Mark AT THE BOTTOM OF THE BOTTLE.

ASK FOR WILKINSON'S ESSENCE OF RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA AND REFUSE ALL OTHERS.

PREPARED ONLY BY

THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent Street, LONDON, W. Established 1829.

SOLD IN SMALL, MEDIUM AND LARGE BOTTLES.

AGENTS: TREACHER AND Co., KEMP AND Co., ROGERS AND Co., BOLTON AND Co., and PHILLIPS AND Co., Bombay; and all Chemists, Storekeepers, &c., in India.

"The Real Cup o' Kindness."

A perfect blending of the Choicest Brands of the Highest Classes of fine Old Whiskies in their Native Purity, as produced in Scotland, absolutely untampered with.

MATURED IN SHERRY CASKS. **TWELVE YEARS OLD** AGE POSITIVELY GUARANTEED.

A LUXURY IN PURE SCOTCH WHISKIES.

The letters B.O.S. are the Name, Brand, and Registered Trade Mark of this matchless Old Scotch Whisky.

B.O.S. BLENDED OLD SCOTCH

12 Years Old *** *(Gold Capsule.)*

8 Years Old ** *(Blue Capsule.)*

5 Years Old * *(Green Capsule.)*

An exquisite blending, possessing a flavour so rare, a character so novel and so entirely its own, that it may fairly claim the very first place among high-class stimulants. Clever judges pronounce it *unique & unrivalled.* B.O.S. is remarkable for its "delicious individuality of flavour," mellowness and softness on the palate—"A very nectar" in marked contrast to ordinary blended Whiskies, which are more or less dominated by one or other of the Whiskies used in blending.

☞ *B.O.S. is sold in square white Bottles, labelled and capsuled, the age being notified by a small label on each Bottle.*

The proprietors are skilled blenders of Scotch Whiskies, but in all the experience of their Firm, extending nearly over the present century, they have never been able to accomplish anything so fully complying with the most exacting tests, as is now presented in this special blend of B.O.S.

PEASE, SON & CO., 14, QUALITY STREET, LEITH, SCOTLAND.

English Branch—DARLINGTON, DURHAM. Established 1808.

Stephens Inks

BEST IN THE WORLD.

CARNRICK'S SOLUBLE FOOD

FOR INFANTS AND CHILDREN.

For Mothers, Invalids, Dyspeptics and Aged People.

THE ONLY FOOD *that digests as easily as human milk, and agrees with all infants and children.*

THE ONLY FOOD *that thoroughly nourishes the child without addition of cow's milk.*

THIS ONLY FOOD *that removes from infancy all necessity, danger and annoyance of a wet nurse.*

IF TAKEN BY MOTHERS *once or twice a day the quantity of milk will be increased and quality always improved.*

IF THE CHILD IS RESTLESS, *change partially from nursing to* SOLUBLE FOOD.

DR. STUTZER, Food Analyst for Rhenish Prussia, says: "CARNRICK'S SOLUBLE FOOD is the best of all the foods I have ever examined."

"OUR BABY'S FIRST AND SECOND YEARS," by Parkes Bethad. Book of 64 pages, giving careful instructions for bringing up the little ones. Sent free by

CARNRICK & CO., LTD., LONDON.

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GOUT, RHEUMATISM, or MALARIA,

Should immediately have recourse to

EADE'S CELEBRATED GOUT AND RHEUMATIC PILLS

Known throughout all the world as the SAFEST AND MOST EFFECTUAL REMEDY for the instant Relief and Rapid Cure of Gout, Rheumatism, Rheumatic Gout, Lumbago, and all Pains of the Head, Face, and Limbs, arising from Malaria or other causes.

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